The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GALLOWAY—At No. 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta, on the 9th July, the wife of James Galloway, Esq., of a son.

LETCHFOLD—At Kidderpore, on the 9th July, the wife of W. Letchfold, Esq., I. G. S. N. Co., of a son.

PARFITT—At 108, Dhurumtollah, on the 9th July, the wife of F. H. Parfitt, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(Under engagement to embark Troops on the 25th instant.)

THE fine fast sailing British Frigate-built Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain Darke, has still two large Cabins disengaged, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage apply to

FORBES & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." For freight or [illegible] apply to Captain Marshall, [illegible] Cursetjee and [illegible]

[illegible] British Ship [illegible]

[illegible] Freight or Passage apply [illegible] or to

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE New A. 1 for 14 years Clipper Ship "THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY," J. H. Wilson, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to

Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bark JOHANNA to be hereafter called the JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain Jewson, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Jewson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jewson and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship "REMINGTON," Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Fowler will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—To the Consignees of Cargo per Ship *King Arthur*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

N. B. The following Goods is ready on hand since last four days:—

700 Bags Rice. Mark A. B. C.
No. 1 2 2
Shipped by John Elliot & Co.
500 Bags Rice. Mark G. M.
Shipped-by Canjee Topun.

NOTICE.—The Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MacDonald, from London, having sustained a general average loss during her outward voyage, Consignees are hereby requested to call as soon as possible at the Office of the undersigned, to declare the value of their respective Goods and to sign the average agreement.

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Capt. and Owners of the ship *Antipodes*.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

NOTICES.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozeratee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,
Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુંબઈ જાઇંટ ઇશટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Burrowes' Lane, Girgaum Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less. Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by [illegible] Sails, of [illegible]

[illegible]

7, Rampart Row, [illegible]

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before [illegible] August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, John Clover, William Walker Clover, and Josiah Beazley, as Merchants, at Bombay under the firm of John Clover & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. Clover, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of Cursetjee, Clover & Co., and in Bombay John Clover & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेषन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Bombay and Poona. Agents for India, TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent of the "Elphinstone Circle," the property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet road way in the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
R. SIMS,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 5th July 1864.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED).

ધી ગરેટ ઇશટરન ઇસપીનીગ એંડ વીવીગ મીલસ (લીમીતેડ.)

धि ग्रेट इस्टर्न इस्पीनींग एंड वीवींग मीलस (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders of the above Company are required to pay a FIFTEENTH CALL of Rs. 100 per share, on or before the 20th July next, at the Commercial Bank of India, to the credit of the Company; and if such Call be not paid on or before the 20th July next, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums not paid by the aforesaid date, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH, Secretary.

G. E. S. and W. Mill's Office, No. 1 Military Square, Bombay, 25th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. THEODORE KRAMER has been authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration from this date. VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 11th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somasoondrum & Co., Transit Agent, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Honoray Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the period within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company are to be signed has been enlarged. Persons who are entitled to sign and who are non-resident in India must do so on or before THURSDAY the 21st instant. Persons entitled to sign who are not now resident in India must sign on or before the 15th day of October 1864, but the first Call must be paid for them into the Asiatic Bank on or before Thursday, the 21st instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For the Promoters.

15th July 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of old Iron (principally broken Pipes), at present lying at the Company's Works, at Chinchpoogly. Tenders stating price per Ton to be delivered at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on or before noon of Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

A. J. DOVE, Chief Resident Engineer.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now unpacked. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets, &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Barometers and Globes, also Telescopes [illegible] J. H. Steward, Strand, London, [illegible] Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker [illegible] at the late Wimbledon match.

[illegible] Musical Boxes—also in Horn [illegible] playing 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Tunes.

A [illegible] of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and basil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze [illegible] clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk [illegible] and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the termini of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire-Office.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor*.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor*.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor*.

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary*.

THE Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with xtinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. Herbert & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

Herbert & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.

☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.

Herbert and Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	„ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.

Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silverd Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.

Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars; pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners. per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.

Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded and gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin.	Copper Bronzed.	Britannia.	Electro Silver.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN. KUHN & Co., 7, Parsee Bazar Street, have for sale

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums and Quarts at Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
„ „ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ Pints	„ 14 „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „
Sauterne	„ 20 „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Medow Street, Bombay.
HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30 Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18 „
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34 „
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30 „
Do. do. do. „ 2 „	24 „
Do. do. do. „ 3 „	20 „
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40 „
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30	„

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.

Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.

Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

LANDED ex "LEPANTO," and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Ayala Albrecht's Chateau d'Ay Champagne in Quarts 1 doz. Cases Rs. 30 per doz.

Ditto in Pints 2 doz. Rs. 16 do.

DIROM, HUNTER & Co.,
Church Lane.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

	Per dozen.
CLARET.	
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	„ 18
Pauillac do. do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„ 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

		Rs.
SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. / White do. — Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still / „ Moselle — By Deinhard and Jordan	„	„ 39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quarts and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—This double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th Apri 1864.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 81 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1-8 each:
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Bycullaand Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with Cane Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.
W. Lyall, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FI [redacted]

May be effected for any length of time fro… upwards. An Insurance for seven years c… charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where… ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby…

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the … the removal of property insured in this Office…

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the … all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to e Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	2
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	2
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	18
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	35	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, ON THE BANDORA HILL, A HOUSE lately vacated by M. V. CUMMINS, Esq. For particulars apply to "H. S.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Secretary for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. Salary liberal. None need apply who are not thoroughly conversant with accounts, and who do not possess a correct knowledge of the English and Goojeratee languages. The most respectable references will be required.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.
Girgaum, 19th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.
Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

TARPAULINS FOR SALE.—Just received from a celebrated Manchester manufacturer, Tarpaulins of the following sizes:—

		ft.		ft.
72	measuring about	21	by	15
12	" "	10	by	8½
12	" "	10	by	7

will be sold cheap to effect a speedy sale.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 20th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th... ... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 44	—	18th July 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 26s.5.
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	
Fri.	22	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0 51	1 15	
Sat.	23	Uranus rises 3h.3m.	5 35	6 37	1 37	2 0	
Sun.	24	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 24	2 48	
Mon.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 36	3 12	3 38	
Tues.	26	St. Anne.	5 36	6 36	4 8	4 38	

QUEEN'S UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LONDON.

(Late New United Service Club.)

THE name of the *New* United Service Club has been changed to that of the *Queen's* United Service Club from this date, and Messrs. TOD, HEATLEY & Co. have to announce that they have become the proprietors under a satisfactory arrangement with the Committee.

The premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Hancock & Rixon in Pall Mall, East, one of the most commanding sites at the West End, have been secured by the proprietors for the Club, and no time will be lost in rendering them available for occupation.

Officers desirous of becoming candidates for *Election*, may obtain a circular containing all necessary information regarding mode of application, fees, &c., from the undersigned, who will also be happy to receive such applications in writing for transmission to England.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMY COMMITTEE,
Elected by the General Meeting on May 11th, 1864.

LIEUT.-GEN. HON. SIR J. Y. SCARLETT, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.
MAJOR-GEN. H. N. VIGORS, late St. Helena Regiment.
COLONEL R. PITCAIRN (retired full pay), late 92nd Highlanders.
COLONEL BROWNLOW KNOX, M.P., late Scots Fusilier Guards.
LIEUT.-COL. M. H. SYNGE, Royal Engineers.
LIEUT.-COL. H. R. MANNERS, Staff.
MAJOR HUGH ROWLANDS, V.C., 41st Regiment.
CAPTAIN SIR M. BARLOW, Bart., 88th Regiment.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 11th July 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 11
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 12	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 12
BANGALORE	July 12	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 12	MEERUT	July 12
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 13
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 12	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

WE understand that the interruption which is reported to have occurred in communication through the Persian Gulf Sub-marine Telegraph Cable is really a matter of very small importance, whether as regards its effect on the transmission of intelligence along that portion of the Telegraph to Europe which was completed by Colonel Stewart, or as regards its significance of the durable quality of the whole cable.

We believe the exact locality of the interruption is not yet known in Bombay; but this much is known for certain, it is in the section which joins Kurrachee with Guadur on the Mekran Coast—that is, in some part of the first two hundred miles of cable; and as Kurrachee and Guadur are united by a land line also, which has hitherto worked better than most Indian lines, our communication with the western extremity of the cable is scarcely at all dependent on the state of this piece of it. Then the peculiar circumstances under which this section of cable was almost unavoidably laid prevent us drawing from the accident which has thus early happened to it any evil augury for the success of the whole undertaking. Before the vessel which contained the section of cable to be laid down between Kurrachee and Guadur arrived, that time of year which had been fixed upon by experienced officers of the late Indian Navy as most suitable for the delicate operation of submerging it had passed, and it became necessary to run a certain amount of risk or else to incur very great expense next year in bringing out from England a staff of engineers accustomed to these operations: the continuance of fine weather, however, determined Colonel Stewart and his professional advisers to adopt the former course, and only on one occasion, and for a few hours, had they any reason to regret doing so; this was when the ship from which the cable was being paid out and the steamer which was towing her were struck unexpectedly by a squall and driven through the water at a much greater rate than the highest at which it has ever yet been deemed advisable to submerge electric cables. It is highly probable that the reported interruption has occurred in the portion of cable which was paid out during this gale; for, although the paying out machinery, fitted on board the cable ships by Mr. F. C. Webb (then of the eminent engineering firm of Bright and Clerk, now appointed as Superintending Engineer of the Line by the Bombay Government), worked with perfect ease even during such a severe trial as that to which it was then subjected, yet it is very possible, as a considerable length of cable must have passed over the stern of the vessel much more rapidly than it could sink to the bottom, that by its own mere weight it may have become stretched and materially weakened.

We are not prepared to say that this is actually the cause of the present interruption; but we have some reason to believe that it is a very probable one.

Of course, as the cable did not at the time give any evidence of having been injured, and as it was known that, even if the particular portion of it which had been exposed to the risk of injury should fail for a few days, there was always the land line to fall back upon, it was not deemed necessary at the time to pick up that portion and lay another piece in its stead, especially as similar mishaps have occurred on other lines without any bad result following. At any rate we learn that all despatch is being used to send away the repairing steamer *Amberwitch* which was waiting here to take to Kurrachee a piece of reserve cable sent out from England: she will start in a day or two, we believe. Her commander, Lieutenant Arthur Stiffe, of the late Indian Navy, is also the Engineer of the Line, having qualified himself for that post while in England: Mr. Webb (the Superintending Engineer) will accompany Lieutenant Stiffe. As soon as the *Amberwitch* reaches Kurrachee she will discharge the stores she has on board, and, having shipped sufficient spare cable for any emergencies which may occur during the repairs, will start at once for the point of interruption, which we suppose will be as readily found as was a former one, owing to the admirable care with which the Surveying Officers' Commander Richard Bradshaw, R. N., and Mr. A. P. Young, late I. N., have prepared the charts of the course and position of the cable.

A CHARACTER is a valuable thing to any one, especially to him who is going to lose it. This is probably the reason why so many prisoners, when pretty sure of being convicted, call witnesses to swear that they are astonished to hear it; that the prisoner was "the last man they should have suspected;" and that, now that they do hear it, they do not know what to say or think concerning it.

The wonder is not that such prisoners should call such witnesses, but that the latter should be so glad to come when called. It is a very absurd defence for a man to make in favour of another man,—"I never until now thought that "he would or could be guilty of the offence "which has been brought home to him by the "mouths of witnesses." Yet this is what, in the vast majority of cases, the witnesses to character mean to say, and do say. Cases, no doubt, there are, where, to give weight with the jury to an already existing doubt of the prisoner's guilt, witnesses are called to depose to his character: and so far the office of such evidence is legitimate enough. But those cases are comparatively few. In almost every instance when the "compurgator" testifies to the honour or integrity of the gentleman in the dock, the guilt of that gentleman has been fully established by the witnesses for the Crown, to the entire satisfaction of every man in Court, not being one of the aspersed gentleman's "compurgators."

But it was the fashion of our fathers; and so we follow it still. Were it possible, however, for us to see ourselves as others see us, we should think twice before we ventured into a witness-box on such an errand, making of ourselves a spectacle and a laughing stock unto gods and also unto men, the inmates of the Jury box and the occupant of the Bench alone excepted. For these, with a gravity which makes you split, sit on, and take notes, and treat the affair as though it were their most serious duty to enquire whether the partners in a highly evangelical banking firm, who stand in the dock, were truly pious people, before the detection of their wholesale embezzlements of customers' securities; whether the murderer under trust was a good son;—whether the forger's hand—when not wielding the pen—was ever open to melting charity; or whether the embezzling accountant enjoyed and continues to enjoy the caressing love of his acquaintances, with exception probably of the cruel employers whom he has robbed, and for robbing whom he is awaiting a yet uncertain verdict.

We have no difficulty in believing that the impulse thus given to the *libido testificandi* is very great. That it is so, we see every day more and more reason. An English scamp, of tolerably "good connexions," is discovered in default to the tune of many thousand rupees. He does not pretend to deny it. Indeed he cannot, for it is part of the damning case against him that there had been previous warnings not a few, on his failures to make payments into the Bank, to the credit of his merciful employers, of monies received by him:—warnings productive of promises of amendment:—promises which were never kept. The charge goes against him as it were by default. Some desultory endeavours at recriminating upon his fellow clerks, and even on those above them, by means of questions insinuated in the form of cross-examination, are made and miserably fail. He calls no witnesses in contradiction. He expresses no contrition. On the contrary the statements made by the Crown witnesses that he never exhibited a token of sorrow for his dishonesty are adopted and corroborated by his counsel, who declares, in his "speech for the defence," that, although he (the prisoner) admits the deficit, he considers that to his prosecuting masters he has no reparation to make. Yet the intrepid and unrepentant offender finds "witnesses to character," without the least difficulty;—they are all taken from "the better classes" of Duckland society:—the Judge is eloquent upon their laudatory testimonials, when he comes to address the jury; and, if the jury fail to acquit him, he gets off at all events with six months," and is told that for the lenity of the sentence he is indebted to that cloud of witnesses to character, and the zeal with which they have testified to the resplendent brightness of his own.

It is a vain and laughable pretence to say that the severity of the sentence has to be determined by the presence or absence of such a "character" as witnesses can give. What relation there can be between the present demerit of the almost convicted criminal and the former opinion of his friends, it is hard to see. That his *bad* antecedents should be brought forward only when established by a conviction in some competent Court, and on record appearing, is right enough: for there the point is the hardened nature of the criminal, as demonstrated by his relapses after punishment into crime. But there is no Court of Record for good conduct;—and from the mere absence of evidences of guilt, (and "good characters," for the most part, are nothing more,) it is impossible and absurd to infer the presence of virtue.

Besides, who is to sift the value of the evidence itself? Not the barristers! Them a respectable tradition of their craft forbids to press in cross-examination the "witness to character," except as to points most clearly relevant to the charge against the prisoner. He may be asked as to his means of knowledge, or, if he may be thought to know something to the discredit of the prisoner, with reference to the very matter of the accusation, he may even ask the witness as to that. But further than this the counsel must not go. It is considered to be an ungenerous thing to "shake" the general testimony to character, (and testimonies to character do, like fraud itself, delight in generalities,) by eliciting from the prisoner's witness, with respect to the character which he has come to support, that, in other respects than in regard of the kind of criminality imputed to him, the prisoner has been guilty of moral turpitude or baseness. It is the humane and high-minded tradition of a humane and high-minded profession, and, on the whole, unsuited as some may deem it to the meridian of Western India, we are loth to disturb it. The Judges are less likely than the Bar to make the witness expose the sophistry of the certificate he has given. Not to speak of their being more or less under the same fetters with the Bar, their Lordships, excluded by their high position in a great measure from the *gup* and gossip of Duckland, are little likely to have known or heard any thing about any body appearing in Court, before its or his appearance there. And, since no man is desirous of odium or obloquy, even amongst strangers, or even of incurring criticism by an unnecessary intrusion into matters not his own, it may well be that, whilst each "witness to character" in the Bombay High Court is giving his testimony, all the spectators may be splitting their sides with laughter at the cool assurance of the narrator, and yet not one man shall be found to come forward to expose the truth thereof.

We have known a youthful felon commended to the skies, (he was an English lad with "good connexions") by a host of deponents to character, for entire and absolute purity of life, for the most "exemplary" conduct, during life, for scrupulous integrity in all money concerns, for all but personal holiness. We remember the effect upon the Judge who tried the case:—a Judge fresh from England; and not up to the tolerant tenderness of Duckland's ethics. His Lordship went very far indeed in exhorting the jury to give effect to the very strong evidence thus produced, and, to all appearance, accepted by the prosecution. He had the more excuse for going, as he did, almost, if not quite, too far, in his comments on that evidence, inasmuch as one of the most expressive testimonials in favour of the prisoner was obtained from one of the prisoner's own masters. Fortunately for the ends of justice, the truth of the case was a matter of perfect notoriety in the streets of Bombay; and the jury, rejecting the logic which they must have imagined themselves to have received from the Court, discredited those witnesses, and found the culprit guilty. Much amazed that learned Judge must have been when, on talking over the story [illegible] day with one, or two experienced Duc[illegible] his Lordship learned, what every one of thos[illegible] witnesses, if questioned, must have disclosed, that the "good character" they had given him was, by a mental reservation very natural in Bombay Ducks, meant to refer to the days of that prisoner's life, whilst as yet unencumbered with a wife; that he had recently contracted a marriage with a woman of a very discreditable life; that since his marriage he had plunged into every kind of extravagance, and that his ruin had been predicted by the very men who, now suppressing these facts, had combined to give him the benefit of their testimony, in the hope of rescuing from disgrace the honour of the Duckland families to which he belonged.

It is added that the learned Judge has never recovered from the shock of the discovery. It is certain that he has ceased to pay any further regard whatever to Duckland good characters, than as so many reasons for increasing the severity of the sentence.

WE are glad to learn that Dr. Ponsonby Adair has, on the completion of his duties in medical charge of Colonel Stewart's expedition to the Persian Gulf, been appointed by Government to the permanent post of "Medical Superintendent of the Sub-marine and Mekran Coast Telegraph Establishments," with his head-quarters at Kurrachee.

THE *Englishman* learns from private letters from England that instructions have been sent by the Secretary of State to the Governor General of India, that no ships of war of the Belligerent Powers in Europe be permitted to enter any port in the East with prizes, and that the system of neutrality is to be strictly carried out.

THE same paper hears from Simla that the Governor General has confirmed the grant of Rs. 15,000 to Mr. Aitcheson, for his labour in compiling the Book of Treaties with the Powers in India; and he has declared his wish that Mr. Aitcheson should add to the work by compiling the Treaties with the Native Princes in the Bombay Presidency.

THE *Englishman* has been informed that at a recent meeting of the Bhootan Durbar, the Kardars brought to the notice of the Dhurm Raj, the non-payment of the subsidy by the English Government for the Dooars of Assam. "The Soubah who went for the Rs. 10,000 returned, saying he was afraid to go to the English because they were angry, and might imprison him for the treatment the English mission had met with. He reported that the British had determined on ruining the Bhootan Raj not by open hostility or by immediate force. They intended to use cunning, and would move on slowly, cultivating the country with tea and coffee as they went on. The Dhurm Raj directed that his forts should all be repaired and put in order, that his army should be recruited from among the hill people, and that a demand be made upon the British for the Dooar Revenue. Toungsoo Penlow said it would be better to harrass the people on the frontiers, and to burn and destroy all around, adding the modest suggestion that it would be well to attack and seize Kooch Behar, a piece of impertinence more worthy of contempt than indignation.

THE deportation of British subjects from Calcutta in American vessels, to make food for Confederate powder, has (says the *Hurkaru*) been connived at here for some time past, chiefly, as we have reason to believe, from a general belief on the part of the community here that the *exodus* was an unmixed benefit to Calcutta, enabling us, in fact, to cast off a social slough, in the shape of "loafers," dangerous idlers, thieves, and other such characters, leaving the better class of men temporarily out of employ behind. Were this the case, we should certainly join in the general acquiescence as regards the departure of our worthy fellow-subjects, fit supporters of a wicked cause; but as we have very good reason to know that the public of Calcutta, and the Government are mistaken as to the description of men who are going to America, and who are remaining behind, we must say a few words regarding this *exodus* of British subjects from Calcutta. It is not the worst class, the 'loafers,' brawlers, and thieves who are being entrapped and taken away to fight the Federal battles; these men are too cunning to be caught, and besides they are, as a general rule, cowards and poltroons, like most ruffians when real danger has to be faced and dealt with. These dregs of society are still amongst us, menacing and disturbing peace and good order, whilst a better class of men is being deluded and entrapped, and being carried away, sometimes in irons, in American ships. On Friday, a fine, able man of good character, who had formerly served in H. M.'s 19th Regiment in this country, presented himself at our office, and stated that he had just been rescued by the Police from an American ship, where he had been placed in irons by the Captain, because he had refused to go to the United States, working the ship as a sailor. It appears that he had gone on board the ship the previous day, not having signed any articles or agreement, and that, not liking the aspect of affairs, he determined to regain his liberty and reach the shore; but the Federal skipper, being differently inclined, and wishing to give him a taste of Northern liberty, clapped him in irons, in which state of freedom he would have gone to sea and to Columbia, had not the affair come to the knowledge of the Police, who went on board the American ship, demanded his release as a British subject, and brought him on shore. He states that another man, who is now in custody of the Military Authorities as a deserter from H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, was released from irons and landed in the same way, but that a third 'volunteer' for the Federal armies went to sea, ironed, in the ship. It behoves the Police to keep a very sharp look out as regards the proceedings of these American Captains, and prevent such occurrences as the above, which it is to be feared are frequently enacted here. If these Captains can take away the 'loafers' and ruffians who infest the city, and send them to endeavour to subdue or exterminate their Southern brethren, well and good, the instruments are worthy of the cause; but well-behaved British subjects should be vigilantly protected from outrages such as the above.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BUSHIRE, 17TH JULY.

The *Euphrates* sailed for Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE, 18TH JULY,

Steamer *Comorin* from Bombay arrived.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 17TH JULY.

ARRIVED steamer *Northam* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th June, and King George's Sound 3rd July.

No news of importance received.

The war in New Zealand draws its slow length along.

No fresh military movements have taken place.

The troops have now gone to winter-quarters.

Coffee, better enquiry.

Sugar, market unsettled.

Metal, generally inactive.

BOMBAY.

THE mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *United Service*, will be closed this evening at 6 o'clock.

AT present there are three vacant Principal Sudder Ameenships, viz, at Khandeish, Ahmedabad and Poona.

IN consequence of the absence of Mr Manckjee Khursetjee the business in the Full Court yesterday was disposed of by Dr. Reid and Mr. Spencer.

THE usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day, at 9. A. M., on the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Frere for Poona.

A SALUTE of nineteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at 9 A. M., on the departure of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal for Poona.

MR. RICHARDSON, the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, has been advised by His Excellency the Governor to act with a little more courtesy and good feeling in future towards his Sheristedar.

IT is said the Judges of the High Court have requested Mr. Dhirajlall Mathooradass, Government pleader, to give his opinion after consulting with his brother pleaders, on the working of the "Civil Procedure Act."

THE case of Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama and Captain Morgan will come on for hearing in August next on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Mr. Anstey and Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narrayen Mandlick have been retained on behalf of the appellant.

THE weather has been very boisterous the past few days. Early yesterday morning two guns were fired from the Outer Light Vessel, and a signal run up announcing that the Fair Way Buoy had broken from its moorings and got adrift. A pilot boat was immediately despatched in quest of it, with what success we have not heard.

[illegible] of the Shareholders of [illegible]ern India will be held at the [illegible] 2 P.M., when two Directors will [illegible] of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee [illegible]evundass Madhowdass who retire by [illegible] several other matters will be brought [illegible] meeting.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Mankoba Moroba, against whom an information was laid on the 13th instant, by Mr. Juverilal Umiashunker, Secretary to the Broach Cotton Mills Company, was again placed at the bar yesterday, when the evidence of one Cassedass Bhickareedass, a share-broker, was taken at length, after which His Worship the second Magistrate of Police adjourned the case for further investigation until Thursday the 21st instant. Dr. Dallas appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba, this evening:—

March.—"Agatha" .... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Alexandra" .... A. Schmuck.
Cavatina (Op.)—"Pirate" .... Bellini.
Quadrille.—"New Christy's Minstrels" D'Egville.
Selection (Op.)—"Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti.
Galop.—"Great Comet" .... Jullien.

IT is unlikely the telegram of English news, *via* Galle, will reach Bombay before to-morrow or the day after, as the mail did not leave London until the 27th of June owing to the 26th being Sunday. In the same way the direct mail will in all probability not arrive before the 25th, owing to the 3rd of July also falling on Sunday. The *Jeddo*, too, which is the next boat down, is in anything but good running order. Her boilers are old, her machinery wants looking to, and her bottom is foul.

THE carriage and horses belonging to Mr. Partridge, last evening met with an accident that must have caused considerable damage to both. While proceeding from the Fort, and when near the head of the Apollo Bunder, some part of the harness became disarranged, and as the horses were somewhat restive the occupants of the carriage alighted. While the coachman was engaged in setting matters right the horses commenced kicking and plunging, and ultimately bolted. In turning sharp round in the direction of the Cooperage, one of the horses fell, at the same moment the pole broke, and the other dragged the wheels of the carriage partially over the fallen one, which, owing to its kicking was freed from the vehicle with considerable difficulty.

IT would appear that the *gram* crop in the Western Presidency has failed, and that, consequently, the grain is only procurable there at enormously enhanced price, as a new and curious trade in the commodity has suddenly sprung up between Calcutta and Bombay; and is now being extensively carried on by speculators and shippers here, with the certainty of realising a handsome profit by the undertaking. Last month no less a quantity than fifty thousand maunds of gram left this port in sailing vessels for Bombay; and there are now fifty thousand maunds more on board vessels lying in the river, and about to clear immediately for Bombay. Some idea may be formed of the scarcity and dearness of gram in the Western Presidency, when we mention the fact that it will afford to pay steamer freight round, and then leave a very large profit to the shipper. The fifty thousand maunds now going round to Bombay are on board five vessels—ten thousand maunds in each—and one of these vessels, the *India*, is a steamer. The freight for gram to Bombay is Rs. 22 per ton in steamer and yet, if we are rightly informed, even with the latter high rate of carriage taken on the grain will give a very handsome profit in Bombay. It is not often that we see one Presidency relieving another in a famine of this kind: but we are glad to perceive that, in case of necessity, it can be done with mutual advantage to both contracting parties. We believe that enterprising Native firms in Calcutta have been hitherto the chief shippers of the gram for Bombay; but, considering the season of the year, it is likely that the scarcity and demand for it will continue for some considerable time, and that others will enter upon the profitable speculation, as the grain is plentiful and cheap here just now. —*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THERE is a class of people fitly represented by the *Times of India*, who get as infuriated at the name of secular education, as a bull at the sight of a piece of red cloth. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ultimo has an article on the revulsion of feeling of the people of Hindustan, in their opinion of their conquerors, from an exaggerated notion of their perfection, to an ideal equally wrong in the opposite direction, and after tracing the causes of this change, it says:—

"But we are justified in believing that the period of comparative ill-repute through which we are passing is but one of transition from the precarious admiration of credulity to the substantial one of well-founded conviction. Ignorance alone can conceal the fact of the superiority of Western civilisation; however naked we may strip it, it is not the light, but darkness which we have to fear; and all we have to do is to give light without stint, for our prestige to be greater and more enduring than ever. Our main hope now is in the spread of secular education; and there was never a time so favourable as the present for our success. Circumstances are rapidly elevating the peasantry of the country above the grinding poverty which has hitherto delayed their social and intellectual progress. Two things alone we have to guard against. First, we must be scrupulously careful not to make our instruction repulsive to the people. Exeter Hall has unfortunately got scent of game, and is suspiciously sniffing the air. Exeter Hall must be kept out of the field at all hazards, or our work will inevitably be spoiled. It is not from want of appreciation of the civilising tendencies of Christianity, that we are continually giving utterance to this caution. If we believed Christianity to be absolutely necessary for civilisation, we should still do our utmost to keep it off the ground at the present juncture. It is because we know that Christianity is positively repulsive to the people, and that it would convert our gift into an intolerable nuisance, to blend what is poison to them, though it may be food to us, with what they really desire and appreciate, that we feel the necessity of keeping it strictly separate from secular education. Let it take its own chance, and fight its own way as hard as it likes, but let us keep secular education entirely clear of it. We wish the missionary no sort of ill; but we would rather row in another boat, being sure that we shall thereby do him no harm, while we shall be relieved from a great deal of unnecessary apprehension."

The very idea of secular education presuming to wish to go alone is intolerable to the Missionary party, and the *Times of India* at once makes an infuriated rush with its crumpled horn.

Now it really does seem a very hard case. Secularism asks nothing at all of Evangelism: it simply wants to be let alone, and allowed to go along quietly and unobtrusively by itself. Yet Evangelism will insist upon pestering it with its company, and gets unreasonably irate, when it declines the honour; and abuses and pelts it, and will not leave it to pursue its course in freedom. When it finds all this of no avail, it taunts it with being on its way to the "devil," and brings against it all sorts of evil accusations. Compare the advocate of secular education in the *Bombay Gazette*, wishing the missionary every success, but begging him, for the sake of both of them, to be content with a separate boat, and warning him that, by persisting in his unwillingness to take his own chance, he is laying himself open to unfavourable insinuations;—compare, we say, this thorough fairness and moderation, with the savage anger of the Missionary in the *Times of India*, with his taunts of ingratitude, his splenetic misconstructions of both meaning and motive; and what unbiassed person can fail to see on which side reason lies? The *Bombay Gazette*, in referring to the fact that it is the unenlightened among the Hindoos, who have generally been most amenable to the efforts of the missionary, and that the enlightened have more usually preferred a natural Deism to revelation, suggests that, if, on this account, the missionary fears to come after the educationist, he is making an unworthy confession of his need of a dishonest advantage, and thereby damaging the credit of his own cause. Reasonably enough says the *Bombay Gazette*, "Truth, we can assure him" (the missionary) "need never fear the light; and the teacher, who comes to proclaim it, should be rather grateful to pioneers who light up the road before him." Upon this, down comes the *Times of India*, utterly incapable, in the blindness of his rage, of understanding plain English, and accuses the secularists of inculcating, and establishing a Church of Deism. So classics, mathematics and the natural sciences are deism; and, because in the revulsion from Hindooism, caused by the sudden breaking in of the light of secular instruction, the Hindoo beginning to think for himself, fights shy of revelation, and selects a natural Deism, the *Times of India* deprecates the light, and, we must conclude, prefers the darkness, involving himself in the very position that the secularist warns him not to condemn himself by taking up. Were he not as deficient in faith, as he is in logic and a scientific knowledge of human nature, he would regard the period of un-faith (infidelity is a hard word, which should not be used) as a necessary one of transition. The time of miracles is past; and the Missionary must take advantage of the natural order of things, and not seek to thwart it. The danger of refusing the Native secular, without religious education is not obvious now-a-days to all but the Missionary, for us to feel any necessity to expatiating too the subject.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 30th June.)

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE:—From the report of this Collectorate, which was placed in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the press, it appears that there was a good fall of rain in all the Talookas, which are doing well. The land prepared during the last fortnight has been sown.

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—The state of public health is good, with the exception of a slight prevalence of cholera in almost all the Talookas. The disease among cattle has appeared in a few villages of Chikodee, Badamee and Hoongoond. Fever still continues in Beedee and has also extended to the Chundghur Mahal.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND.

THE Commissioner of Sind, Mr. S. Mansfield in a letter dated the 22nd ultimo, submitted for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, papers relative to cotton cultivation in the Province of Sind for the year 1863-64, contrasted with that of the previous year. These papers were placed yesterday in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the Press from which we glean the following facts:—

The Commissioner reports a general increase in the extent of land cultivated with native cotton during the year 1863-64.

	Acres	Goontas	Annas.
Kurrachee	855	29	3
Hydrabad	14,312	6	"
Shikarpoor	17,370	2	"
Upper Sind Frontier	328	9	"
Thurram Parker	370	5	"

making a total increase of 33,236 acres, 11 goontas, and 3 annas.

The cultivation of foreign cotton was stationary in the Kurrachee Collectorate, being the same as the last year, 17 acres, 33 goontas, and 14 annas. In the Shikarpoor Collectorate there were 19 goontas last year, in the Mehur District, while during the year 1863-64 there had been no cultivation of Foreign cotton. The same might be said of Hydrabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thurr and Parker Districts. The prospects of the season were favorable.

RISE IN THE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated 16th July 1864.

Read again the following Resolution passed by Government, under date the 3rd March 1864:—

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee composed of the following gentlemen, to enquire into the best mode of meeting the present rise in the prices of building materials in Bombay, by a better organization in regard to the mode of supply:

President.

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R. E., Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.

Members.

Captain J. A. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer at the Presidency; Captain J. S. Trevor, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer; Mr. J. Trubshawe; and Mr. W. Tracey, (with the permission of the Municipal Commission.)

2. The Committee should investigate the following main points, irrespective of which they should offer any suggestions or observations that may occur to them bearing on the subject of enquiry.

3. What are the ordinary sources from which the principal items of building materials such as stone, lime, bricks, timber, sand, &c., are drawn?

4. Are these sources the only, or best available, and if not, what other and better arrangement appears practicable?

5. Do materials, which come from a distance to the Bombay market, travel by the shortest route, and by the most economical mode of conveyance, and if not, what improvements in these respects are practicable and expedient?

6. Can any thing be suggested in the way of better organization by which materials of all, or any description, can be procured and delivered in Bombay on more favourable terms than those which now prevail?

7. Any small expenditure the Committee may find necessary to enable them to report fully on this important subject, will be paid by Government.

Read the following reply from the Committee, dated the 17th June 1864:—

We have the honor to reply as follows to the Government Resolution of the 3rd instant, No. 372:

1*st*.—The following are the sources from which the principal items of building material are drawn:

From Bombay.

Trap Native Bricks of fair quality.

Salsette.

Sand, Coorla stone (Breccia), Coorla Bricks (Nativa, fair quality), Lime.

Kattiawar.

Porebunder Stone, Calcareous grit with Quartz, Lime and Shells.

Callian.

Bricks—English mould and country, fair quality.

Malabar, Pegu, and the districts on the confines of the Northern Concan, and Guzerat (to a small extent) supply teak.

Iron and Brass in all their forms, a small quantity of Portland cement, glass, piping of all sorts, and nearly all tools of all crafts are imported from England.

Roofing Tiles are all made, either in Bombay or its neighbourhood.

2*nd*.—The above are of course, not the only sources from which materials similar to those drawn therefrom may be obtained. Trap is procurable in any quantities from any of the Hills in the vicinity of Bombay. The formation of Breccia, we believe to be abundant in Salsette; excellent brick earth and facilities for making good bricks and tiles, we believe to exist along the whole line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Callian, Narel, and Wassind. Limestone is to be found in the neighbourhood of Porebunder, and might be used in Bombay if good roads were made to the Bunders and the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. removed; a Limestone similar to that at present only obtained from Porebunder at a great cost, can be got from Diu, probably easier and at a more reasonable cost: on the other hand, the supply of teak can be only drawn from whence we now import it, and the only substitute we can propose for it is to employ iron more freely in our future buildings; and as regards our manufactured metals and supplies now drawn from England, we must continue to indent on England from them. Sand is not at present economically procurable from other places, but those that now supply Bombay; but eventually we think it may be obtained from the beds of Rivers and from gravel pits adjoining the two Railways.

3*rd*.—We believe that it is to the interests of all parties who now supply Bombay with building materials to bring them by the shortest and least expensive route, and we are not aware that they do otherwise.

4*th*.—We do not imagine that Government require the Committee to suggest any measures which are not practicable, or which the Government have it not in their power to enforce to revolutionise the building trade in Bombay. We imagine that when Government call upon us to suggest measures for a better organization by which materials of all or any description can be procured and delivered in Bombay on more favorable terms than now prevail, they mean us to propose some measures on which they can act and which will be beneficial to their interests, having special reference to the large amount of buildings they have in contemplation, and have the means of at once executing, leaving it to others to follow in their footsteps. Should Government adopt the recommendations of the Committee, and that they are found to be practicable for others to adopt.

5*th*.—What therefore we would venture to recommend may be divided under two heads:

1*st*.—Opening out fresh sources of supply.

2*nd*.—Government availing themselves of the Agencies that exist for obtaining materials.

Opening out fresh sources of supply.

(*a*) Trap, Cutstone, Rubble and Metal.

We believe if the quarries at Pan Pier (Trombay) were extended by taking up ground which may be done under Act. VI. of 1857, and the whole put under a responsible officer, that the combined quarries will produce all the stone required for the Bombay Defences, all the rubble wanted for the new buildings, the metal and curbing for the new roads, as well as a great portion of Moorum for the reclamations on the east shore of the Town, from the limit of the Elphinstone Land Company's reclamations to the Grant Buildings. Supplementary to this and to prevent any stoppage to the buildings from want of regular communication with Pan Pier during the rains, Government might, under the act above quoted, take up ground in Bombay where smaller quarries could be established; say in the neighbourhood of Sewree.

(*b*) As regards what is called Porebunder stone, we would recommend that the Government of Goa be addressed to enable Government to open quarries at Diu to be placed under the charge of an officer subordinate to the Political Department.

(*c*) As regards bricks, that ground be taken up in the neighbourhood of Titwalla or Wassind on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, that Machinery for making bricks and tiles &c., be ordered out from England, as well as 3 practical Brick-makers under an engagement to serve 5 years, the whole to be under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of the Trombay Quarries.

(*d*) Lime, we would continue to draw from its present sources. Government retaining instead of selling all that is produced in the neighbourhood of Ghoragaum and Andharee, or else from the neighbourhood of Bassein, where we are informed large beds of kunkur, the property of Government, are to be found, these kunkur beds being placed under a Native Overseer subordinate to the officer at Trombay. We believe that the difficulties of procuring good lime would be much reduced if the Municipal Commissioners could be induced to allow kilns to be erected on the flats in Bombay.

(*e*) With reference to the supplies received from England we think it would be better if officers erecting buildings, &c., were allowed to obtain what they want direct from the manufactures at home instead of, as at present, indenting on her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, which is a source of much delay, and of questionable economy.

With reference to our 2nd heading—

Government availing themselves of the Agencies that exist for obtaining materials.

(*a*) We think that for the present sand must be procured, as it now is, from the places from which it is now brought.

(*b*) And as regards Teak, that Messrs. Nicol & Co. having established an Agency for importing timber, and put up Mills and Machinery for converting it, that Government cannot do better than trust to them for what they want for the next few years, if Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s arrangements succeed, as doubtless we think they will, other Firms will probably set up Mills and Machinery, and this will tend to reduce their prices should they become unreasonable.

6*th*.—One of the great sources of the present rise in prices is the cost of labour skilled and unskilled, this we know not how to reduce, this can only settle itself which it will do in course of time.

7*th*.—Another source of the high prices of material is the octroi duty levied by the Municipality—this we believe can only be lessened by the Municipality adopting some other method of raising their revenue, but this is hardly within our province to discuss.

RESOLUTIONS.

Opening fresh sources of supply.

1. The proposition under "a" appears good.
2. That under the "b" should be referred to the Political Department, in order that the Government of Goa may be addressed on the subject.
3. Porebunder itself, or some place in the neighbourhood, would, however, probably afford all that is needed with better local arrangements. On this point the Political Agent in Kattiawar should be addressed. Major Keatinge will no doubt be able to suggest some amendment on present arrangements, either in the way of opening out fresh quarries, or in improving the approaches to the old ones, as well as for increasing the facilities for shipment.
4. Propositions "c" and "d" are also good.
5. Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, Superintending Engineer Presidency Division, should be requested to draw up a definite scheme, showing what land should be taken up, and what establishments entertained, to give effect to the proposals under "a," "c," "d."
6. The Secretary of State for India, and the Government of India should be addressed in regard to the arrangements proposed under "e."

Agency.

7. The suggestion under "a" requires no remark.
8. With regard to the arrangements under "b," Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s aid is already open to all that need, and will pay for it.
9. Paragraph 7 of the Committee's letter should be communicated to the Municipality of Bombay for their consideration.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Thirteenth Day, Tuesday, 19th July 1864.

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock the following gentlemen were called for the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. H. SARGENT.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. T. Linfield, J. Smith, H. H. Avron, A. Wilson, T. Ford, W. Natchell, A. Williamson, N. D'Ga, Sorabjee Jalbhoy, Recknath Govindjee and Mahomed Alli Chorgay.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—Jannoo Habbeb, Suliman Hubbeb, Bawa Meya Shabut Ali Shah, Issa Rahimtoola, Allee Ismail, and Mahomed Cassim *alias* Mumdee Cassim (No. 42 of the Calendar) pleaded not guilty to the above charge. No. 6 was charged with abetment.

Mr. Bayley with Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton appeared for No. 6.

Mr. Anstey for Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

No. 5 was undefended.

Joseph Oomer said:—I am a dealer in hay. I know the prisoners. No. 6 is also a dealer in hay. No. 3 is a servant of No. 6. The others are, some dealers in hay, some are vagabonds. They all form a gang belonging to Mumdee Cassim. I remember the 9th of May last. About 9 o'clock at night on that day I was in the sitting room of my own house, on the first floor, my father and my mother were sitting with me, we were making up accounts, whilst there the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 came in and said "you have sold carts load of hay to our brother, take this money as earnest of the same," so saying they placed some money in my mother's hand. When the prisoners came in they had thick sticks in their hands. Immediately upon their placing the money in my mother's hands, they commenced striking me with their sticks. They struck me on the back and hands. Three others then came in, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. A man stood outside who is not here. The prisoners also had sticks in their hands, they struck me, my father, mother and sister. They all beat me together very severely, my head was broken, and I became insensible, so did my father. I bled very much. When I recovered my senses a sepoy was giving me water. None of the prisoners were in the room. I was taken first to Mr. Edginton and then to the Hospital. I never had any quarrel with any of the prisoners. I cried out when I was struck. There is enmity between me and Mahomed Cassim.

By Mr. Anstey.—Mumdee and I have been at enmity for a long time. I do not recollect the first prisoner selling hay to my customers. I never told him not to do so. No. 4 is my maternal uncle's step-son. I never had any dispute with him or his step-father. Dawood Ismail (who is not among the prisoners) also beat me. My father became insensible as well as I. We were both taken to the Hospital. I did accuse the prisoners of taking some money from my mother, Rs. 100. We found Rs. 60 in [illegible] lying on [illegible]. I did not charge them with robbery before the Magistrate.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Anstey for the space of four hours, during which time nothing of any moment was elicited with the exception of a few discrepancies between his present statement and that which he had made before the Magistrate. During the examination the witness, to the intense disgust of the learned counsel, eructated several times, and having apparently consumed a large quantity of garlic with his breakfast, the flavour thereof, favoured by the breeze, was wafted towards the learned gentleman, who at last, having previously warned the witness, complained to His Lordship, who told him if he did not mind his manners, he would be fined.

By Mr. Barton.—I got information of the complicity of the prisoner No. 6 about three or four days after the assault. I summoned all of them for a common assault. I don't remember whether the case was dismissed or not, but remembered their being ordered out of the dock at the Police Court.

By Mr. Dunbar.—I took out a summons myself before I consulted Mr. Macfarlane, he withdrew it and issued a summons upon the charge as it now stands. I never said that Mahomed Cassim had beaten me. The man who had turned Queen's evidence had given the information that Mahomed Cassim had instigated the assault. At the hospital I did not mention any name, but merely said I had been assaulted. I went there twice, my wounds were dressed on the first occasion. The prisoners Sullimon and Jannoo were arrested the same evening. The sixth prisoner was summoned some four or five days after I had received information of his complicity in the affair: about fifteen days after the others were found.

Mr. J. Anderson said:—I am Apothecary in charge of the Jamsetjee Hospital. I recollect the prosecutor being brought there in May last, with two or three slight contused wounds on his head, blood was flowing from them over his clothes. A stick might have caused the wounds. I did not detain him in hospital.

By Mr. Anstey.—I attended only one man that evening, as only one came there for treatment. I do not think that the wounds I saw could produce insensibility. (Prosecutor's father is produced in Court). I did not treat that man.

Oomer Oosman, said:—I am father to the prosecutor. I know the prisoners. I knew the five first before the assault: the sixth I know since. On the examination and cross-examination this witness corroborated the statement of the prosecutor, as regards the assault.

Babajee Borajee said:—I am a servant of the prosecutor, his mehta. I know all the prisoners. On the night of the assault I was making up the account when it occurred with prosecutor and his father. We were all sitting down. No. 1 came first with Rs. 98, No. 2 came following. No. 1 gave me the money. I placed it on the ground. No. 1 then struck my master on the head, and his brother did likewise. They struck with sticks. The other prisoners, except No. 6, came in with sticks in their hands and commenced assaulting prosecutor, his father, and myself. Prosecutor and his father became insensible, and remained so about a quarter of an hour. I was very much alarmed, and the people in the house commenced crying out. I knew the 1st and 2nd prisoners before the assault: not the others. I ran away whilst the assault was going on, I was afraid.

By Mr. Anstey.—I found some of our cash deficient afterwards, about Rs. 100. I shall not be called upon to make it good. The money disappeared during the assault. I have placed the money, No. 1 brought, on the floor myself. He threw it down at first, I picked it up and put it on the floor by my side. I was too much confused to give an alarm. I had no occasion to go to Hospital. I was not drunk that night. Every body was confused. I was so excessively. I went into the women's apartment. I was in the habit of going there. I was not there half an hour. I told the Magistrate the assault was going on for a quarter of an hour, not half an hour. The row lasted about half an hour: all that time I was in the women's apartment. I saw all the prisoners leave the house together. I did not see any money with them. I lost Rs. 160, but afterwards picked up Rs. 60 in notes. A sepoy found them. The two sisters of the prosecutor were also beaten, they did not bleed much, but prosecutor and his father did. The lost hundred rupees was partly in notes, partly in rupees, and partly in copper. I do not know that the person in Court, pointed out as my master's legal adviser, keeps buggies or prize fighters.

Dawood Ismail, (the Queen's evidence) said:—I am an oil man. I know all the prisoners. I recollect the assault being committed. I took part in it. Mumdee Cassim sent me at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 10th of May. He conversed with me on the subject one day before Suliman called me from Bendy Bazaar, and took me to Mumdee's house, there I and the fifth prisoner consulted. Then Mumdee said to all of us "go and beat the prosecutor, and I will give you each Rs. 25, beat him in such a manner as to break his bones or kill him." We said "yes, we will go." He then paid each of us Rs. 10 in cash. He said I will spend for you from Rs. 1 to 10,000 to employ attornies and barristers to defend you." We all agreed. We went there the next day, myself and the first five prisoners went then to the prosecutor's house and arrived there about 9 o'clock. We received Rs. 10 from Mumdee before we went. Mumdee went with us. We all had sticks. When we reached the prosecutor's house Mumdee said I give you full power to go upstairs, I will stay below to look after the police. Jannoo then went up first, we all followed. We found there the prosecutor, his father, and his mother. We went in and at once began to strike the prosecutor. We struck him upon the head and body, blood flowed, he became insensible, and fell down. The prosecutor's wife came in whilst we were there. We all ran away. I ran to Mumdee's house. I stopped there that night. He gave me Rs. 5 more. I went to Tannah, and was apprehended eight or nine days after.

By Mr. Anstey.—I was apprehended by a sepoy on a warrant. I was apprehended in the Police Office. I was already there on a charge of drunkenness. No one had advised me to get into the witness box. His brother (a buggywallah) told me to go and humble myself to the prosecutor for pardon. I did so through the prosecutor's attorney, and then promised to give evidence against the prisoners if forgiven. Mahomed Cassim promised to maintain me for life. I am not a mendicant. I have a house in Bheudy Bazar. I am an oilman and do not get my living by gambling, lying and cheating, or giving false evidence. I have been occasionally before the Magistrates for drunkenness, but never for any thing else. Mumdee ordered the prosecutor to be killed, but they had no intention of doing so. They agreed to take the money but did not mean to carry out his wishes, so they merely pounded him. The house where prosecutor lived was thickly populated, and had an alarm been raised, plenty of people would have assembled. The prosecutor did raise a cry of sepoy, but did not succeed in raising an alarm. Mumdee said he gave them full power to go up and kill the prosecutor.

By Mr. Barton.—I manufacture my own oil. Oil is made from cocoanuts. It was no part of my business to pound the people to death for a consideration. It is not my profession. I was asked to do it because one of the prisoners knew me. The stick which I used was not quite so thick as the mace on the table. I threw it away when I had done with it. I have only been regularly drunk once in my life. I have three or four maunds of oil in my house every day. I sell it to a Banyan for Rs. 4-8 per maund. I do not keep a book. I struck the prosecutor on the head. We all struck him at once, as their orders were to break his head, but they did not not intend to kill him, they only wished to break his arm, or so on. When I came back from Tannah I went to Mumdee's house. He said "there has been a great [illegible] about that affair, take these five rupees and go [illegible] of the way." I went from there to the prosecutor. We saw a policeman as we went to beat the prosecutor, so we turned and went another way. No policeman was near the house. Opposite the house a person who looked like a faqueer was sitting smoking. We saw no one else in the street. When Mumdee told us to go upstairs he spoke in about the same tone of voice as I am speaking in now. I am not a Coorla merchant, who says so? I do not know what it means. My father or grandfather might have been gamblers, I am not; my father was not hanged.

The further evidence of this case will be resumed this day (Wednesday) at the usual hour.

The Court rose at 5-45 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Could you or any of your numerous readers inform me through your valuable journal, whether the rumour regarding the amalgamation of the "Presidency," "Alliance," "East India," and "The City" Banks is a fact; and if this be true, are the Shareholders of any of the above Banks to lose the premium they have paid, when purchasing them?

ONE CONCERNED.
Bombay, 19th July.

THE POISONING CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"A Petit Juror" has written an elaborate attack, which appears in your impression of this date, upon Mr. Justice Couch, the Jury which sat with him on the above case last week, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Barton, and all concerned in recommending, directing, or procuring the acquittal of the prisoners. There! I have stated, with strict legal accuracy, the purport of "A Petit Juror's" presentment.

Is he "A Petit Juror?" I do not ask, was he ever? But is he now? Surely he is not one of that Jury. If a "Juror" at all, may he not perchance have been one of the Coroner's Inquest?

I ask this last question, because I see that he has carefully omitted to notice the proceedings of that august body, whereas, if he had not been one of themselves, he would certainly have bestowed much praise and laudation upon their verdict—for they were persuaded of the prisoners' guilt.

Let me tell him, (or remind him I would say,) that, if justice has miscarried in this case, it was clearly shown at the late trial that the miscarriage lies at the door of those who conducted the enquiry before the Coroner's Inquest.

VERBUM SAT.
Bombay, 19th July.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The present Municipal Commissioners have been more written against in two months than their predecessors were in three years, and close observers, and those a little more behind the scenes than the general public, know that, so far from having been harshly or unfairly dealt with, they have been leniently handled, and that the measure of blame accorded them is short of the measure of their deserts. It would be unfair to include all the Commissioners under these remarks. I believe that Mr. Ravenscroft has deserved no blame at the hands of any one. He is held to be a gentleman, upright and above any meanness. That which high motives point out to him to be a proper measure, that he endeavours to carry out. He may have been no party to wrong-headed measures, because two votes out of three carry any measure at the Board. That he stood up for his colleagues at the meeting of the Bench is only what a high-minded gentleman might do, al[illegible] though at the risk of identifying himself with t[illegible] other Commissioners, and all the measures of the Boa[illegible] even those from which he may have dissented.

As I expect to be returned at the next election I w[illegible] tell you and the public broadly what will be my princ[illegible]ple of action. I shall hold the head of each depa[illegible]ment directly responsible for the thoroughly efficien[illegible] working of his department. To fritter away one's tim[illegible] in intermeddling in matters which are the proper [illegible]ness of the heads of departments is to waste time an[illegible] thought which ought to be more usefully employed [illegible] the public. I shall make my course of action know[illegible] more in detail to the Bench of Justices.

Poona, 18th July. AD VALOREM.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS AND THE COU[illegible] ADOPTED BY THE BENCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Judging from the report of their last meeting, the attempt you made a short time ago in some very forcible articles to rouse the Bench of Justices to a sense of their duty and to the responsibility of their position in reference to the public interests seems not altogether to have been in vain. At that meeting the majority of them certainly manifested sufficient feeling to be ashamed of dishonourable actions even if they had not quite the firmness necessary to effectually resist them. I allude of course to the recent appointments made by the Municipal Commissioners and the course the Bench adopted in reference to them. It is indeed gratifying to notice the usual spirit of apathy and indifference giving way to one of independent and dignified action.

In your able editorial this morning you have anticipated much of what I wished to say, but I would beg to be allowed to remark my regret that the Justices were prevailed upon at their meeting to substitute the word "undue" for "improper" in their resolution condemning the haste with which the vacant office of Surveyor was filled up. I doubt not the excelling propriety and application of the latter adjective will become apparent, when I mention that I have it on good authority that even the telegraph was set to work in hastening Mr. Bayly down from Surat—*an applicant* (?) for the vacancy. Had such speed not been observed, and had the emoluments of the office been increased, say a hundred per cent. instead of fifty, it is not improbable the public might have secured even such valuable services as my own! Under existing circumstances, however, it is gratifying that I have escaped the disappointment that would surely have followed an application on my part for the vacancy:—for though I have the vanity to consider myself Mr. Bayly's equal, professionally and otherwise, still it is beyond all question that I would have had no chance in competing with the personal friend and college-companion of a near relative of one of the Commissioners. Your strictures on Mr. Heycock's explanations are, I think, well deserved. The logic of defence this gentleman set up is almost as forcible as that by which he proved the crossing of the Red Sea at a particular point by the Israelites, and which a correspondent of the *Times* so mercilessly exposed. Without the least intention of imputing such qualities to this gentleman, it would be no difficult matter to extract from the trifling and moderate compensation he offers the public in Mr. Bayly's great abilities, for the essential injury done it in the manner of his appointment, such vile things as meanness and folly. But Mr. Heycock I am sure never dreamt of such inferences, and meant only to do a friendly turn for an old chum, and, therefore, I trust the public will view his share in the little family arrangement (as Dr. Birdwood happily termed it) as leniently as it deserves to be. How Mr. Manley sanctioned the undue haste, I find it difficult to conceive:—he is, if report says true, as manly in nature as in name. This, with the spirit and kindly consideration he has on several occasions manifested and evidently possesses, should certainly have placed him clear of so doubtful a position, as the resolution of the Bench places him in in common with the other Commissioners.

The President of the Commissioners (poor blind man) could not see what other appointments were alluded to in the vote of censure! Let me take the liberty of telling him, that that of your contemporary's protege Mr. Brunton's to the Chief Inspectorship was another. This gentleman as you told us the other day had to get an interpreter to qualify him for his post. Now I am convinced there were many in the department and many more outside, who from local knowledge of the habits and language of the people would have proved more eligible for the appointment: that these were passed over, deservedly, I think, called forth the censure of the Bench.

I cannot think that Sir Bartle Frere could or would set himself in opposition to the Bench as you seem to imagine. The clique that surrounds him I do believe often plague him into measures his own judgment does not approve, but in a case like the present where he is comparatively unfettered he will, I am sure, act in a manner as satisfactory to the general public as it will be just to those more particularly concerned.

In conclusion I would observe that if the Commissioners would but look upon themselves as public men, with public trusts to fulfil, and make all their actions public, they would incur neither censure nor misinterpretation.

A. B.
18th July.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Back Bay Job must come to nothing, from having within it the germs of a monstrous putrescence.

Beginning with an arrangement that its shares should be offered in fair profusion at the shrines of power, beauty, and relationship, it assumed a capacious development while in the embryonic state, and could afford to boast at the close of the last year that its shares were at a premium of fifty thousand rupees. That this boast was not realized in June 1864 may fairly be attributed to the squeezing of the immaturity by the *Bombay Gazette*, and though you did not burst the bubble you succeeded in pressing a good deal of the water out of it, to the mighty amazement of Premchund Roychund and other potential share brokers who saw no limit to the price of a share within a lac of rupees.

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Under the supposed idea that the scheme must break down unless the wealthiest members of the community were the shareholders, the price of a share was declared at ten thousand rupees. Would not a lac per share have made it ten times more certain? How easily the thing would have worked with only one hundred and sixty shares. Why it might have been just a small tea party affair, and every thing done in a snuggery without a growl from, or a care for, the outside barbarians. The idea of the "reclamation" being a great public concern with certain unusually valuable privileges accorded to the scheme by Government, and which should have been spread out to the greatest extent amongst the public, never seems to have been entertained. Under nine months of incubation, the Promoters turning the eggs over every day, they yet failed to discover what everybody else knew to be necessary to the preservation of the bantling when it emerged from the shell. If the privilege granted by Government is the price of the idea of the feasibility of the reclamation I contend it is not only too dear, but bestowed on the undeserving. Pay for merit if you will, sirs, but don't let Smith come in and represent himself as Jones. That the present Promoters can have no interest in carrying out the scheme to any considerable extent may be gathered from the common fact that when a man has "feathered his nest" he retires into it.

But I proceed to notice the necessity of an unusual vigilance on the part of this Government when grave and great questions of the nature of the Back Bay Reclamation are brought before it. While it may reserve to itself the right of final judgment, should it not seek the largest publicity and most matured opinion before it signs away interests of such magnitude? On the date of the first application received from the present Promoters, Government had nothing before it to show that these three men had any claim to special indulgence; certainly nothing to cause Government to reward them with so rich a dowry, for it must be remembered that it is only from the peculiar privileges guaranteed by Government the shares derive their value. Had the plan been adopted of making this, as it indeed was, a great public question; had it been freely circulated to the press and public opinion sought upon it; had indecent haste and obstinacy been made to stand aside to make room for caution and common sense, Government would not have occupied the unenviable position of maintaining its ground after it was convicted of error.

But I hasten on to the distribution of shares. Your able comments on the allotment to Government officials need nothing from me to give point or force to your arguments. The Promoters should have been above it. That Secretary Scraggs should have wished to bank a couple of lacs of rupees is easily understood, but whether he could as honestly accept it from the Prince of Back Bay as from the Rajah of Savanoor is not so clear. At all events the temptation should not have been offered. Why some of the shares offered for sale are endorsed with the high sounding names of De Jones, MacSmith, and O'Robinson, is a puzzle to the old brokers, who are put off with the assurance that they are new arrivals whose names will appear in next year's Calendar. These are some of the trifling smells which arise from the corporation of the new-born Back Bay bantam, whose feathers you have plucked till you have made his parents almost ashamed to own him. Then, I ask, what was the fun of retaining one-fourth of the shares for Government? Did ever any man in his senses hear of Government dabbling in the share-market? Did the Promoters really believe such stuff? Fancy Mr. Birch on a chair at the door of the Mercantile Bank, with four hundred shares in his hat, singing out twenty-five thousand rupees; could the force of humbug be carried further? And then to make this an excuse for selling these four hundred shares by public auction; it was too bad.

Was the scheme with its rich privileges unable to stand on its own bottom? Was the expected one hundred and fifty rupees a square yard for the reclaimed ground not sufficient profit for handsome dividends and the formation of a reserved fund? Or was the crore of rupees realized on the sale of the four hundred shares wanted for an immediate use? If it were for the good of the Company to sell four hundred shares by public auction, would it not have been twice as good to have sold eight hundred shares? Did not the Promoters know that the sale of the four hundred shares would break the confidence of the money market? Witness the state of matters since the day of the sale. You, Sir, attribute the stagnant condition of the market to the expectations of a European war. I wish you had guessed rightly. Go into the bazaar, Sir, enquire of the oldest and most experienced brokers, and you will find how little they dread the news of war. There has been a panic in the market from the date of the sale of the Back Bay shares, and even Premchund draws his breath quickly when the subject is alluded to. There never was a greater blunder than this sale. It is said to be illegal; its terms cannot be enforced; it has unhinged the money market, it has brought terror, loss, and ruin to many; it has provoked animosities; it has raised scandal; and while the end will show that it has enriched none, it will have done permanent damage to a great and useful undertaking which might have been carried out in part but for the jobbery, perhaps stupidity, manifested in its development.

We may reasonably argue that the more we know of the Back Bay Scheme, the more it will stink in the nostrils of the public: already the effluvium spreads over the city and sends down the value of the shares. Now the Promoters find the need of a few friends to help them out of the mire. With shares unsaleable, [illegible] with public confidence shaken to smithereens, we may speedily look for a new organization.

I have something to say about the reclamation itself, [illegible] I must reserve that for another opportunity.

[illegible] Sir, I think it right to say I am not a shareholder in the Reclamation Company, I never applied for a share, [illegible] never intend to hold one.

V.

[illegible] 18th July.

QUALITIES OF CHAMPAGNE.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—There are three Champagne shippers of the name of Mumm: they are, Peter Arnold Mumm, Jules [illegible] & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co. I have placed [illegible] in their order of merit. I do not know if P.A. [illegible] is represented in this country, but his English [illegible] is Mr. James Henry, of Mark Lane, London. [illegible] Clicquot Champagne shipped to Messrs. J. B. [illegible] & Co., is, I believe, genuine—at all events the [illegible] are marked in ink with "J. R. Selby," the name [illegible] gentleman who represents Madame Clicquot in London.

BACCHUS.

BENGAL.

WE observe, by an advertisement in our columns, that the Commissioners for enquiring into certain claims against the late Native government of Oude, will sit at the old Sudder Court to-day, at 11 A. M. The claims now to be heard before this Commission are simply extraordinary from the length of time they have been in existence, and the curious circumstances under which they are now resuscitated in India. These claims have been the torture and torment of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and subsequently the Secretary of State for India for the last century. The principal claimants are the descendants of Colonel Warren Frith, who was employed in the Nawab of Lucknow's service, and who had advanced monies for the maintenance of certain troops under his command. The Colonel and his successors being wholy unsuccessful in obtaining their rights from the Native court, tried Residents and the British authorities, but the obstacle here was that it was no business of theirs to compel the kings of Oude to pay their just debts. Annexation, however, has altered all that, and the claimants now come before the British Government as the heirs and successors to the king of Oude. The Secretary of State, after rejecting these claims for years, has at last been obliged, by the pressure of the House of Commons, to give the question a fair trial, and Mr. Warren Frith, long known as a solicitor in this city, has returned from England to support the claim of his family.—*Englishman, July* 11.

SHAKSPEARE AND CALVIN.

(From the Saturday Review.)

A FEW days ago there appeared in the *Times* a report of a Scotch sermon which must have given immense scandal to the Scotch, unless, indeed, their religious belief has undergone a change which may almost be called a revolution. The preacher, we are told, preached on the text, "Call no man your father upon the earth," and his sermon consisted of a fierce attack upon Calvin and a vehement panegyric upon Shakspeare. "Calvin no doubt was a great man and there was a great amount of truth in his system, but Calvin was not only not Christ, but he had less of Christ about him than almost any Christian divine he could name. He was harsh, narrow, dogmatic, cold, cruel." Shakspeare was "a better representative of the Christian religion than Calvin. The one was a Jew of the stoniest type, the other a Christian of the noblest form. The one found evil in things good, the other a soul of goodness in things evil," and so on. Language like this, used in a Scotch church, may possibly be a mere personal eccentricity, but even if it is, such eccentricities have their causes. Men do not begin to fly in the face of all the traditions of their time and country until those traditions have begun to lose their power; and we may be very sure that when a Scotch clergyman, even if he be anxious to make a sensation, takes that particular way of doing it, Scotch religious sentiment has undergone a deep change. If the change were exclusively Scotch it would hardly be worth while to notice it. It is not a question of great importance to the world at large whether Calvin stands higher or lower in the opinion of the nation over which he ruled so long and so harshly, but the change is general. It has gone quite as far in this country as elsewhere, and it is rapidly affecting the thoughts and language of nearly the whole community. The language of the sermon in question expresses it exactly—all the more exactly because it is of the order of decorated commonplace, the sort of matter which a popular preacher produces at the time when his serious friends begin to lament the distressing laxity of his views. Shakspeare is a better Christian than Calvin. It is more Christian to find a soul of goodness in things evil than to find evil in things good. What would be called by one class of popular writers "the genial human heart" of Shakspeare is more Christian than the grim theology of Calvin. Nothing is more common in the present day than this vein. Mr. Bright opposes capital punishment partly on the ground that, if people are publicly hung, accidents will sometimes happen, and disgusting spectacles be exhibited, as was lately the case at Chester, and this is intolerable to any one who has any notions of Christianity. We are constantly told that the American war is anti-Christian, and the nickname of "War-Christians" is supposed to convey the bitterest of all taunts, and to impute to those whom it designates the most glaring of all inconsistencies. This kind of phraseology, which meets us at every turn, deserves examination. It is so boisterous, so pathetic, so unconscious of being open to any sort of retort—it brings in phrases like "our common Christianity," on "the religion of love and mercy," to round off contrasts, with such an air of self-confident though rather pursy rhetoric—that it challenges criticism. How far is it true? Is Christianity, or "our common Christianity," a religion of love and mercy?

What "our common Christianity" may be would be a very difficult inquiry. It is probably closely allied to that Christianity which high judicial authorities have declared to form part of the common law of England; and indeed, when examined carefully, the phrase will be found to mean no more than the aggregate of those pathetic sentiments which, in the state of public opinion for the time being, are generally associated with Christianity. In short, it is a mere rag of second-rate rhetoric. But what is Christianity itself when the words "our common" have been struck out? The proper meaning of Christianity is the aggregate of the doctrines, sentiments, habits of conduct, views of life, and casts of character which have, in point of fact, been associated with, and coloured by, the life and teaching of Jesus Christ and his disciples. If it be used in this sense, the meaning of the word is certainly indefinite enough; but it is perfectly plain, for the question whether the growth of a particular sentiment can be historically traced to the origin specified must always be one of fact, and must admit of a solution. For instance, in this sense, smoking tobacco is not a Christian practice, nor is the Newtonian system of astronomy, nor the penny postage. On the other hand, monasticism is Christian; the doctrines of the Greek, Roman, or Nestorian Churches are Christian; religious persecution is Christian. This does not imply either any censure on smoking tobacco or on the penny postage, or any approbation of monasticism or religious persecution. It is merely an assertion that, historically and in fact, a connexion of cause and effect can be traced between the existence of monasticism, theological dogmas, and religious persecution on the one hand, and the facts recorded in the four gospels on the other; whereas no such connexion can be traced between the facts recorded in the four gospels and the practice of smoking tobacco. Men would not have been Greeks, Romans, or Nestorians if those events had not happened. They would have smoked tobacco whether or not.

Of course this is not the common way of using the words "Christian" and "Christianity." They are generally meant to imply nothing more than a peculiar kind of moral compliment. When the Scotch preacher described Shakspeare as a better Christian than Calvin, he meant only to say, in an emphatic kind of way, that he was humane, charitable, and a lover of mankind; and that to be so is a good thing. He may perhaps have meant to assert, not only that such qualities are good, but that they are good qualities which would not have been acknowledged as such if the Sermon on the Mount had never been preached. If that was his meaning, the word was used correctly, although it is very doubtful whether the fact alleged or implied is true.

Using thus the word "Christian" in the more correct and definite sense assigned to it above, is it true to say that Shakspeare is more Christian than Calvin? As to Calvin's Christianity in this sense of the word, there can surely be no real doubt. His system may be, and certainly is, horrible in the extreme, but that it is historically deducible from the existence of the creed of the Gospels, and from the history of the Christian Church, is just as plain as it is that the Parliament now sitting is the representative of the body which passed Magna Charta. It is a commonplace now universally admitted to be true by every decently educated person, that Christianity was not in its first announcement a definite coherent system. It is obvious, one would suppose, to the most superficial reader, that, with but very few exceptions, the New Testament contains neither systematic morality nor systematic theology. The whole question of the nature of the relation between God and man is rather assumed than stated in the Gospels. Calvin did no more than put into a systematic shape, according to the lights of his day, and according to his own reflections, the teaching set forth in the New Testament in general terms. That it admits of being conceived as he conceived it is a fact about which there can be no doubt at all. The experience of many centuries proves it. It is altogether unfair to describe Calvin as the "stoniest of Jews." In the first place (stoniness apart), if he were Jewish, it would not follow that he was not a Christian. The founder of Christianity and all his original disciples without exception were Jews, and the Old Testament is always recognised by the writers of the New Testament as supplying the foundation and, so to speak, the background of their writings.

But if Calvin deserves, in the strictest sense of the word, to be called Christian, can the same be said for Shakspeare, especially in regard to his general view of life and its affairs? Is the geniality (as it is called) of Shakspeare's views, is his extreme enjoyment of life in all its forms, is the indulgent sympathizing view of human nature which appears in all his plays, is his passionate sympathy with the splendid and chivalrous side of human life, in harmony with the general tone of the New Testament, or historically deducible from it? The source from which Shakspeare got his high spirits, his ardour, and his genial humour is obvious enough. The period at which he lived would seem, at least in this country, to have been one of the most cheerful and hopeful in the history of the world. It was a time of great discoveries, great thoughts, and a great and successful effort after every kind of progress. Whatever the reason may have been, he certainly did see the world *en beau*, and thoroughly indulged the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life. This is the very charm of his writings; but did he learn this from Christianity? If so, from what part of it? He certainly did not learn it from that mediæval creed which inspired the *Inferno*—a Chistian poem, beyond all doubt. Nor did he learn it from Calvin, whose death was contemporaneous with his own birth, and whose austere system was flourishing in full vigour throughout the whole of his life. Shakspeare's plays convey rather the impression that the controversies of his day led him to leave on one side the restraints of definite creeds of all kinds, and to take an artistic, enjoying, sympathetic view of human life altogether apart from theology, not to say alien to it. There is in his writings much more nature than grace.

It is of course open to Scotch clergymen, or to any one else, to admire this state of mind, and, if they please, to prefer it to Christianity; but they ought to call things by their right names. Christianity has been before the world in a great variety of shapes for more than eighteen hundred years, and it may be confidently said that all its more prominent and energetic forms have recognised and do recognise the dark side of things, and attach due, and in some cases exaggerated, weight to them. Something in the nature of a hell there must always be in any creed which mankind will care for. Put Christianity altogether on one side, and fall back, if you will, on atheism pure and simple. Surely that is gloomy enough. It is, in fact, so gloomy and so fatal to all that human beings as such care for, that, rather than go altogether without a creed, men will invent the vilest superstitions and frighten themselves with the most hideous phantoms created by their own minds. Step from atheism to deism, and, though part of the cloud is removed and room is gained for hopes of a future and better life, the existence of moral and physical evil is still a problem which, if not insoluble admits only of a terrible solution. Pass from deism to any positive theology, and you are met at every step by hell-fire. Turn, in short, where you will, and your religion must have a dark side. Dismiss the subject from your mind, and it becomes the skeleton in the closet. It is far better to take the measure of the gloomy side of life and make the best of it than to label everything that looks good-natured with the word "Christianity."

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

(From the Spectator.)

THE ghostly genius of Hawthorne is a great loss to the American people. He has been called a mystic, which he was not,—and a psychological dreamer, which he was in very slight degree. He was really the ghost of New England,—we do not mean the "spirit," nor the "phantom," but the ghost in the older sense in which that term is used as the thin, rarified essence which is to be found somewhere behind the physical organization,—embodied, indeed, and not by any means in a shadowy or diminutive earthly tabernacle, but yet only half embodied in it, endowed with a certain painful sense of the gulf between his nature and its organization, always recognizing the gulf, always trying to bridge it over, and always more or less unsuccessful in the attempt. His writings are not exactly spiritual writings, for there is no dominating spirit in them. They are ghostly writings. He was, to our minds, a sort of sign to New England of the divorce that has been going on there (and not less perhaps in old England) between its people's spiritual and earthly nature, and of the impotence which they will soon feel, if they are to be absorbed more and more in that shrewd, hard, earthly sense which is one of their most striking characteristics, is connected with their former self. Hawthorne, with all his shyness, and tenderness, and literary reticence, shows very distinct traces also of understanding well the cold, curious, and shrewd spirit which besets the Yankees even more than other commercial peoples. His heroes have usually not a little of this hardness in them. Coverdale, for instance, in the "Blithedale Romance," confesses that "that cold tendency between instinct and intellect which made me pry with a speculative interest into people's passions and impulses appeared to have gone far towards unhumanizing my heart." Holgrave, in the "House of the Seven Gables," is one of the same class of shrewd, cold, curious heroes. Indeed there are few of the tales without a character of this type. But though Hawthorne had a deep sympathy with the practical as well as the literary genius of New England, it is always in a far-removed and ghostly kind of way, as though he were stricken by some spell which half-paralyzed him from communicating with the life around him, as though he saw it only by a reflected light. His spirit haunted rather than ruled his body; his body hampered his spirit. Yet his external career was not only not romantic but identified with all the dullest routine of commercial duties. That a man who consciously *telegraphed*, as it were, with the world, transmitting meagre messages through his material organization, should have been first a Custom-house officer in Massachusetts, and then the Consul in Liverpool, brings out into the strongest possible relief the curiously representative character in which he stood to New England as its literary or intellectual ghost. There is nothing more ghostly in his writings than his account, in his recent book, of the Consulship in Liverpool,—how he began by trying to communicate frankly with his fellow-countrymen, how he found the task more and more difficult, and gradually drew back into the twilight of his reserve, how he shrewdly and somewhat coldly watched "the dim shadows as they go and come," speculated idly on their fate, and all the time discharged the regular routine of Consular business, witnessing the usual depositions, giving captains to captainless crews, affording costive advice or assistance to Yankees when in need of a friend, listening to them when they were only anxious to offer not ask, assistance, and generally observing them from that distant and speculative outpost whence all common things looked strange.

Hawthorne, who was a delicate critic of himself, was well aware of the shadowy character of his own genius, though not aware that precisely here lay its curious and thrilling power. In the preface to "Twice Told Tales" he tells us frankly, "The book, if you would see anything in it, requires to be read in the clear brown twilight atmosphere in which it was written; if opened in the sunshine, it is apt to look exceedingly like a volume of blank pages." And then he adds, coming still nearer to the mark, "They are not the talk of a secluded man with his own mind and heart, *but his attempts, and very imperfectly successful ones, to open an intercourse with the world.*" That is, he thinks, the secret of his weakness, but it is also the secret of his power. He carries with him always the air of trying to manifest himself; and the words come faintly, not like whispers, so much as like sounds lost in the distance they have traversed. A common reader of Mr. Hawthorne would say that he took a pleaurse in mystifying his readers, or weaving cobweb threads not to bind their curiosity, but to startle and chill them, so gravely does he tell you in many of his tales that he could not quite make out the details of a fictitious conversation, and that he can only at best hint its purport. For instance, in "Transformation," he says of his heroine and her tempter, "Owing to this moral estrangement, this chill remoteness of their position, there have come to us but a few vague whisperings of what passed in Miriam's interview that afternoon with the sinister personage who had dogged her footsteps ever since her visit to the catacomb. In weaving these mystic utterances into a continuous scene, we undertake a task resembling in its perplexity that of gathering up and piecing together the fragments of a letter which has been torn and scattered to the winds. Many words of deep significance,—many sentences, and these probably the most important ones,—have flown too far on the winged breeze to be recovered." This is a favorite device of Mr. Hawthorne's and does not, we think, proceed from the wish to mystify, so much as from the refusal of his own imagination so to embody his own conception as to make it clearly conceivable to the mind of his readers. He had a clear conception of his own design, and a conception, too, of the world for which he was writing, and was ever afraid of not conveying his own conception, but some other distinct from it and inconsistent with it, to the world, if he expressed it in his own way. He felt that he could not reproduce in others his own idea, but should only succeed in spoiling the effect he had already, by great labour, produced. He had manifested himself partially, but the next stroke, if he made it at all, would spoil everything, mistranslate him, and reverse the impression he hoped to produce. It was the timidity of an artist who felt that he had, as it were, to translate all his symbols from a language he knew thoroughly into one he knew less perfectly, but still so perfectly as to be nervously sensible to the slightest fault. It was a process like that which the wild artist Blake describes as his conversation with the ghost of Voltaire, though without its certainty of success. When the shrewd English barrister asked whether Voltaire spoke in English, Blake replied, "The impression on my mind was English of course, but I have no doubt that he *touched the keys French*." Hawthorne's communication with others was a continual process of this kind. The keys of his genius were touched distinctly, but there was a liability to failure in rendering these touches into the common tongue so that others would understand them. And sometimes, like a ghost that moves its lips but cannot be heard, he simply acquiesced in the incapacity, only using expressive gestures and vague beckonings to indicate generally a subject for awe or fear. From a similar cause Hawthorne was continually expressing his regret that his native country has as yet no Past, and he seems always to have been endeavouring to supply the want by peopling his pictures of life with shadowy presences, which give them some of the eerie effect of a haunted house or a mediæval castle. We doubt much, however, whether it was really a Past after which he yearned. When he laid his scene in Italy or wrote about England he certainly made little or no use of their Past in his art, and, we imagine, that all he really craved for was that interposing film of thought between himself and the scene or characters he was delineating, which spared his isolated imagination the necessity of trying to paint in the exact style of the people he was addressing. He wanted an apparent excuse for the far off and and distant tone of thought and feeling which was most natural to him.

And when we turn from the manner to the thoughts of this weird New England genius, we find the subjects on which Hawthorne tries to "open intercourse" with the world are just the subjects on which the ghost of New England would like to converse with New England,—the workings of guilt, remorse, and shame in the old Puritan times, as in the "Scarlet Letter;" the morbid thirst to discover and to sin the unpardonable sin, as in the very striking little fragment called "Ethan Brand," which we have always regretted keenly that Hawthorne never completed; the eternal solitude of every individual spirit, and the terror with which people realize that solitude, if they ever do completely realize it, as in the extraordinary tale of the awe inspired by a mild and even tender-hearted man who has made a vow which puts a black veil for ever between his face and that of all other human beings, and called the "Minister's Black Veil;"—the mode in which sin may develop the intellect treated imaginatively both in "Ethan Brand," and at greater length and with even more power in "Transformation;"—the mysterious links between the flesh and the spirit, the physical and the spiritual nature, a subject on which all original New England writers have displayed a singular and almost morbid interest, and which Hawthorne has touched more or less in very many of his tales, especially in the strange and lurid fancy called "Rappacini's Daughter," where Hawthorne conceives a girl accustomed by her father's chemical skill to the use of the most deadly poisons, whose beauty of mind and body is equal and perfect, but who, like deadly nightshade or the beautiful purple flowers whose fragrance she inhales, breathes out a poison which destroys every insect that floats near her mouth, shudders at her own malign influence on everything she touches, and gives rise of course to the most deadly conflict of emotions in those who love her;—these, and subjects like these, indigenous in a mind steeped in the metaphysical and moral lore of New England, endowed with much of the cold simplicity of the Puritan nature, and yet insulated from the world for which he wished to write, and too shy to press into it, are the favourite theme of Hawthorne's brooding and shadowy moods.

His power over his readers arises from much the same cause as that of his own fanciful creation,—the minister who wore the black veil as a symbol of the veil which is on all hearts, and who startled men less because he was hidden from view than because he made them aware of their own solitude. "Why do you tremble at *me alone?*" says the mild old man on his deathbed, from beneath his black veil, and with the glimmering smile on his half-hidden lips, "tremble also at each other? Have men avoided me, and women shown no pity, and children screamed and fled only from my black veil? What but the mystery which it obscurely typifies has made this piece of crape so awful? When the friend shows his inmost heart to his friend, the lover to his best beloved, when man does not vainly shrink from the eye of his Creator, loathsomely treasuring up the secret of his sin, then deem me a monster for the symbol beneath which I have lived and die! I look around me, and lo! on every visage a black veil!" Hawthorne, with the pale melancholy smile that seems ever to be always on his lips, seems to speak from a somewhat similar solitude. Indeed we suspect the story was a kind of parable of his own experience. Edgar Poe, though by no means a poor critic. made one great blunder, when he said of Hawthorne, "he has not half the material for the exclusiveness of authorship that he has for its universality. He has the purest style, the finest taste, the most available scholarship, the most delicate humour, the most touching pathos, the most radiant imagination, the most consummate ingenuity, and with these varied good qualities he has done *well* as a mystic. But is there any one of these qualities which should prevent his doing doubly well in a career of honest, upright, sensible, prehensible, and comprehensible literature? Let him mend his pen, get a bottle of visible ink, come out from the Old Manse, cut Mr. Alcott, hang (if possible) the editor of the *Dial*, and throw out of window to the pigs all his old numbers of the *North American Review*." The difficulty did not lie in these sacrifices, but in the greater feat of escaping from himself, and could he have done so, of course he would as much have lost his imaginative spell as a ghost would do who really returned into the body. That pallid, tender, solitary, imaginative treatment of characteristics and problems which have lain, and still lie, very close to the heart of New England,—that power of exhibiting them lit up by the moonlight of a melancholy imagination,—that ghostly half appeal for sympathy, half offer of counsel on the diseases latent in the New England nature,—were no eccentricity, but of the essence of his literary power. What gave him that pure style, that fine taste, that delicate humour, that touching pathos, in a great degree even that radiant imagination and that consummate ingenuity, was the consciously separate and aloof life which he lived. Without it he might have been merely a shrewd, hard, or sensible conservative, success-worshiping, business-loving, Yankee democrat, like the intimate College friend Ex-President Pierce, whom he helped to raise to a somewhat ignominious term of power, and who was one of the mourners beside his dead-bed. Hawthorne had power to *haunt* such men as these because he had nursed many of their qualities thoughts, and difficulties, in a ghostly solitude, and could so make them feel, as the poor folks said figuratively of themselves after communing with the veiled minister, that "they had been with him behind the veil."

EARLY RISING.

(From the Saturday Review.)

WHEN Franklin was in Paris in 1792, he published a document which was intended to suggest a great improvement in Parsian life. Some new sort of lamp had just been invented, with the brilliancy and burning of which every one was much pleased. But then the oil, it was thought, would be very expensive, and the question was, whether it would pay to burn the lamp, and whether wax and tallow would not answer best on the whole? Franklin suggested that there was a kind of light more brilliant than the light either of oil or wax, a light pleasant to the eyes, and that cost absolutely nothing. This light was the light of the sun. By an elaborate calculation he showed how much of this light was wasted, and how much artificial light was bought at a great cost instead. He took upon himself, with the audacity of a common-sense philosopher in a humorous vein, to assert that the average daily time during which each individual used artificial light unnecessarily was seven hours a day. He multiplied these hours by the amount of the population, calculated how much wax or tallow burns away in an hour, and as a grand result evolved that, if the Parisians would be guided by him, and use the sun light when they might, they would save four millions sterling a year. The whole line of argument illustrates very effectively the sort of language generally held about early rising and the use of the morning hours. Franklin was right so far, that there is in every large city a waste of artificial light, although it is hard to say how much, and that, within certain limits, it is better to work by daylight. But this is all. His calculation—which, it must be acknowledged, was made in the days before calculations had been found out, and when they probably imposed on their makers as much as on readers—was a transparent fallacy throughout. The time which some few persons, in the height of summer, might have by daylight, instead of by candlelight, might be seven hours, although this is scarcely possible; but then they must be persons in the constant habit of burning candles from nine in the evening till four in the morning. In winter, there is no daylight whatever lost. In spring, there is certainly not more than from two to three hours lost. And then Franklin's paper supposes that, if people once see that it will be cheaper to use the sun, they will sacrifice their whole life to attaining this one advantage, which is absurd. But however absurd it may be, it is an absurdity that pervades much of the popular language about the distribution of time, and especially about getting up early in the morning. In a vague way it is assumed that there is something mysteriously good about getting up early, and that it is a great sign of virtue. The proverb tells us that rising early makes people healthy, wealthy, and wise. The mudlarks who get up to prowl about the banks of the Thames at dawn may be healthy enough, but, if they are either wealthy or wise, they do not look it. Bishop Ken exhorted his soul to run its course with the sun, which in poetry is all very well, but can scarcely mean that man in this particular degree of latitude ought to do his duty for eight hours more in summer than in winter. That all this praise of early rising has a basis is undeniable, but at the same time it is a very hazy kind of praise, and it may be worth while to clear up its value.

The slightest reflection will show that there is nothing very virtuous abstractedly in the mere getting out of bed soon after sunrise. In an Italian town, for example, it is impossible to be up before the rest of the world. The only way to get out of bed before any of your neighbours is not to go to bed at all. Let a tourist think he is going to anticipate the population, and saunter out about two in the morning. He will find here and there a brown-looking man turning up from under a cart, or lounging on the quay, or languidly chaffing a friend one shade more sleepy than himself. But no tourist ever thought that these Italians were doing anything particularly virtuous by getting up at two in the morning. At Chamounix, all the English world is quite ready for anything by five or six, simply because long mountain expeditions require early rising. In the East and West Indies every one gets up soon after daylight, takes a canter and a bath; and people do this, not because it is high-principled, but because it is agreeable. Some little time ago an Indian civilian was exhorted by a friend to leave off the fatal habit of drinking. Of course he must not begin his reformation too suddenly; the first step was to reduce him to a settled allowance. So he and his friend, after some discussion, at last agreed that he should thenceforth limit himself to a pint of brandy, a bottle of sherry, and two bottles of pale ale a day. At the end of a week the friends met, and the reformer asked the reformed how he was getting on, and whether he stuck to the agreement. He replied that he was getting on pretty well, and kept to his promise religiously, but, as he invariably got through the whole quantity by seven o'clock in the morning, he found the rest of the day rather dull. Obviously this civilian must have been an early riser, but it is equally obvious that his early rising had nothing to do with virtue. The same people who would sit up late in England get up early in India, and they change the sky and not their minds by crossing the isthmus of Suez. Therefore, when it is said that early rising is a mark of virtue, it can only be meant that this is virtuous if the climate is unfavourable to it. In a hot country, or even in a mild country, it is no more meritorious than taking dinner at seven o'clock is meritorious in London. But in a cold dismal climate it is meritorious. Even this, however, cannot be pushed very far. In Upper Norway, for example, it is dark all day in the winter and light all night in the summer. There is no awaking and beginning the course of duty with the sun, for the sun is either always up or never up, and so his moral example comes to nothing there. Early rising can, therefore, only be a virtue in countries having some such position as that of England on the earth's surface, and the virtue displayed is principally the virtue of triumphing over an unfavourable climate.

In the same way it is said that early rising is particularly healthy, which is true, but true within very narrow limits. The morning air—that is the air as felt shortly after sunrise—is generally very cold and very damp. For about two hours after sunrise, even in the middle of summer, the air is chill and full of vapour. Why should any one take any special trouble to get up to breathe it? Mr. Kingsley says he loves the east wind, and enthusiastic parson-poets may love anything, but the east wind is still wretchedly biting and disagreeable. So, proverbs and popular wisdom may say that there is nothing like a bracing walk before breakfast; but the air is foggy and chilling before breakfast during nine months in the year, in spite of proverbs and popular wisdom. Nor, however fine the morning may be, is it certain that exercise in the open air before eating is healthy. It suits the strong, but it often does not suit the weak; and persons weak in constitution to turn out early and get a headache in order to please proverb-makers who were anonymous in their life-time, and who have been long since dead and eburid, show that their weakness is not merely a bodily one. What is true is that, for some few people, early rising is decidedly healthy. Strong people with no tendency to headache, or to diseases of the chest and throat, may benefit by going all the year round into the open air before they call upon their digestion to undertake their breakfast. Nine persons out of ten in good health would benefit by a short walk before breakfast on a fine summer morning; and persons who are very busy in the day, and who, if they take any exercise at all, must take it before their time is absorbed by professional claims, naturally gain by getting up to take exercise. With them it is not that early rising is healthy in any special way, but that exercise between seven and eight in the morning is very much better than no exercise at all. Then, if it is said that the time gained by early rising need not be spent in exercise but may be devoted to study, the question arises whether this is a good distribution of time or not, and there can be no general answer. Something will depend on the temperament of the individual, and something on his means. If he does not suffer from chilliness, or if he can afford to have some special arrangement for lighting his fire, he may do a great amount of work in the early hours. A Duke who died a short time ago used to keep a servant whose special and almost sole business it was to get up at four, and make everything perfectly comfortable for the Duke by five. This certainly mitigated the bore of getting-up; but if people are to light their own fire, and perhaps to lay it—which is scarcely avoidable if they work in the same room at night and in the morning—and if they are then going to kill time by cooking up coffee or chocolate for themselves, they probably will not find they have done very much by the time that the rest of the family is ready for breakfast. Something, too, depends on the nature of the work. It is possible to do some kinds of work early in the morning when it is scarcely possible to do other kinds. Scott, indeed, wrote his novels between five and eight in the morning, but this is only one among the many marvels of Scott's facility of composition. Most men find it comparatively easy to do anything in the nature of business early—to write letters, get up documents, settle accounts, and so forth—but very hard to compose, to draw on the fancy, or to make marketable jokes. It is also to be said that early rising weighs upon the spirits of many persons by filling them with the haunting thought that they are unusually virtuous, and are doing a fine thing; and every one knows how easily time is wasted when the attention is being constantly diverted to self-complacent reflections. Nor does this pride of early rising pass away so soon as might be expected. Quite elderly men, who have got up early for years, have been known to write to friends, and to date their letters at such or such a place, four o'clock in the morning; and it is obvious that this must be a source of satisfaction to them, for no one would think of specifying that a letter was written at nine or ten o'clock, or any other hour when letters are ordinarily written.

How, then, does it come that early rising has been so much praised, and that this praise is in a certain measure deserved? In the first place, there is much negative and what we may term educational merit in early rising. Parents and guardians, teachers and masters are all in favour of early rising, because it supplies an easy check on the conduct of those for whose good conduct they are responsible. The Head of an Oxford College used some time ago to rely on a check of much the same kind. He did not know much about the undergraduates of his College nor was it his business to do so. The Headship of an Oxord College would be a very poor and a very changed thing if any duties went with it. However, this particular Head had a conscience so far sensitive that it made him wish to know, in a rough and ready way, and without trouble, which of his young men were good and which were bad. So he used to ask the undergraduates in batches to breakfast, and cunningly watched their appetites. If they ate their mutton chops freely, they were set down as good; if they ate languidly, shirked the fat, and so on, they were set down as bad. This excellent man knew that a young student with an obvious eagerness for chops could not have been very drunk the night before. In the same way, a young person who gets up early is almost certain to be a young person who does not sit up late, and who does not drink and smoke when he ought to be in bed. Young ladies, again, who get up, generally get up to read; and although it is curious that they should want this extra time with fourteen hours of perfect leisure every day of the year, yet, as they do get up to read, it shows that they have more energy and more intellect then most of their sex, and so their older friends applaud the act. In the next place we may guess that much of the praise of early rising forms part of that general praise of the country, and especially of the country in summer, which occupies so large a space in English poetry, and above all in the poetry of Milton. If it is foolish, as in some degree it may be said to be foolish, to waste the beauties of the country in summer by living in a town, so it is foolish to waste the beauties of the country on a summer morning by lying in bed until the sun is high in the sky. There are many beauties of the country in summer which can only be seen in the morning, and many sweet scents that can then only be enjoyed. Those who delight keenly in these summer pleasures naturally wish to delight in them for as many hours as possible; and as it is the common tendency of all men to upbraid others for not enjoying what they themselves enjoy, country enthusiasts easily come to think it a serious fault in their friends that they too do not turn out at sunrise.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

(From the Times, June 1.)

THE time is now approaching when the operation of the Limited Enlistment Act upon our military establishments will be sensibly felt. During the Crimean war men were enlisted in great numbers for ten years' service, and the term of their engagements therefore will soon expire. The result, though it cannot be exactly predicted, will in all probability render it necessary to employ unusual activity in recruiting the Army. It is uncertain at present how far the right of discharge will be insisted on, or in what proportions the men will quit the service; but many conditions are accidentally combining to render the number of retirements larger than was anticipated. Since the system was introduced the Bengal mutinies and the reorganization of the Indian establishments have produced great additions to the former strength of the Army, and increased in like proportion the demand for recruits. Then the arrival of the Irish exodus under the strong attraction excited by America has interfered with one of our chief supplies, while the unexampled prosperity of the country and the enhanced remuneration commanded by all kinds of labour create a competition very formidable to the recruiting sergeant. It is probable, therefore, that even if the Army were still maintained on the scale of 20 years since, we should find some difficulty in providing it with periodical reinforcements, while, as it is, we cannot but expect that with more to do, and less to do it with, the strain will be considerably greater. It used to be assumed that the waste of the Army from all causes and casualties, retirements and discharges together, averaged about 12,000 men a year, but to these causes must now be added one more comprehensive than all. We have seen it stated that a single battalion would, from the operation of the Limited Enlistment Act, lose, or be liable to lose, 800 men, or little short of its entire strength, within the next 18 months, and other illustrations of the new system, equally forcible, could probably be produced. With good reason, therefore, have our military authorities been applying themselves to the subject, and impressing upon all commanding officers the necessity of maintaining the recruiting service in full and permanent efficiency. Still, when all this has been done, it is doubtful whether the results will suffice, and more than one suggestion has been made for the reorganization of the system by which the Army is supplied.

It is hardly necessary to observe that attempts should be made in the first place to retain in the service the men whose terms are expiring. One such man is worth half-a-dozen recruits, and if he can be induced to renew his engagement on any reasonable conditions the bounty would certainly be well applied. This is the system which has been adopted with such excellent effect by the Emperor Napoleon, and we may fairly expect to make it in some degree available in this country. Even thus, however, we shall probably find ourselves in some difficulty, for we shall still have to procure a large number of recruits in the face of a strong competition from all other callings. We have done a great deal lately to improve the soldier's condition and popularize the service of the Army, but we may still discover that the recruiting sergeant is outbidden by his rivals, and it will then be incumbent upon us to reconsider the terms we offer. Perhaps one of the most remarkable suggestions made in anticipation of this contingency is that which proposes an extension of the very principle which has created the difficulty. It is said that whereas some time ago men were found unwilling to enlist for life, they may now be reluctant to engage themselves continuously even for ten years, and that we can hardly do better than apply to the new system the relaxation which we applied with success to the old one. If, for instance, it were understood that the new recruit, after being enrolled, trained, and disciplined by one or two years' service would have the option either of making the regiment his home or of returning on a long furlough to civil pursuits, the engagement might be looked upon with much less suspicion. The place of the men thus retiring would be filled by fresh recruits easily obtainable on the same terms, so that there would be a constant stream, as it were, of men flowing regularly through the Army and keeping its numbers at the proper height. It would be an additional recommendation of this system that it would place at our command a large number of disciplined soldiers, since not only the men actually in the ranks, but those out on furlough also, would be available in case of any emergency. Their professional efficiency might be easily insured by periodical drills with the county militia, and as only the man actually serving would be in receipt of pay the cost to the country would not be increased. It will occur to everybody that the system thus delineated bears a considerable resemblance to the Prussian system, which was so little approved by the authorities of that country that a radical reform has been projected before the Danish War. We imagine, however, that our own Army, if thus reorganized, would in any case comprise a far greater proportion of veterans than the Prussian Army, which consists almost exclusively of men more or less new to their profession. In fact, it may be supposed that the bulk of our troops would serve without intermission as they do now, and that the floating element would be small in proportion.

No doubt objections could be easily raised to this proposal; but it must be remembered that if any difficulty does occur we have little option left to us as to the course to be pursued. It is of no avail to criticize the Limited Enlistment Act or to complain of its operation. Whatever that Act was, it was a necessity. It could not have been avoided, and it is useless, therefore, to speak of its merits as "tested" by the present results. Everybody knew that ten years' service, instead of service for life, would produce the periodical withdrawal of men in large numbers from the ranks of the Army; in fact, that was the chief if not the sole argument against the measure. The argument on the other side was, that it was better to obtain these men for ten years than not to obtain them at all, and the value of that reasoning has been clearly established. The Limited Enlistment Act enabled us, without the aid of any extravagant bounties, to maintain our Army in full strength during the Crimean war, and to increase it by large additions after the Indian mutinies. We have now to pay a certain price for these advantages, but that does not prove the bargain a bad one. We cannot tell yet what the demand may be, but we know that its amount will be exceptional. This is about the hardest case that could occur, inasmuch as we have to meet, not an average periodical loss, but the loss of an unusually large supply provided in a particular emergency. The years 1864 and 1865 wil see large numbers of men entitled to their discharge simply because the years 1854 and 1855 were years in which large numbers were enlisted. By and by, when the system has worked a little longer, the pressure will be more evenly distributed and the difficulty be proportionately less.

It will be curious if, after successfully solving the great problem of manning the Navy, we should be embarrassed with the new problem of manning the Army, but, perhaps, we may take a lesson in one case from the experience of the other. We have provided for the wants of the Navy first by encouraging continuous service men so as to form a strong nucleus for the establishment, and then by maintaining subsidiary classes of men in the shape of reserves. This, it will be seen, is not unlike the system now suggested for the replenishment and maintenance of the Army. The trained men out on furlough will constitute a kind of military reserve, from which the Army can be reinforced to good purpose and at short notice. It must be remembered, too, that we have now not only a good Militia force, but a Volunteer force of a quality which will be thought open to little doubt after the late Review in Hyde Park. The efficiency of these auxiliary forces is not only a guarantee for our national security, but evidence of the national spirit. We have the material out of which soldiers are made in greater abundance than at any former period of our history, and it will be our own fault if we cannot contrive, by judicious administration, to turn this possession to sufficient account.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The question of keeping up the army is already a grave one, and promises by and bye to become more so. This year we shall probably lose from 10,000 to 12,000 men, just as they have become most efficient, and as the wave of departures will continue to flow in greater or less volume every year in future, there is some risk, either that we may suddenly find ourselves without regular soldiers at all, or that our regular army will consist mainly of raw recruits.

There seems to me to be but one direct way out of the difficulty. In spite of all that has been done to better the soldier's condition, neither Hodge nor Jones can be persuaded to believe that the remuneration which a soldier receives exceeds 1s. 1d. per diem. Neither Hodge nor Jones is capable of taking in ideas so complicated as connect themselves with contingent benefits. Ample rations obtained at an outlay of 4d. a-day, clothing, house-room rent free, fuel, lights, and the chances of daily pennies accumulated as good service goes on, amount in his eyes to nothing. But change your manner of paying the soldier, and let his pay be sure to rise with length of faithful service, and you will not only get as many recruits as you want, but you will keep them till they grow into veterans.

If a recruit be worth a shilling, a soldier after five years' service is worth 1s. 6d., and after ten years 2s. After 15 he richly deserves 2s. 6d., and up to 21 or 24 might fairly claims 3s. Then transfer him to a reserve on a pension of 1s. a day, with a prospect of a monthly training annually, when his old rate of pay would return; and I will engage that you need be under no apprehension respecting the lack of men to serve the Crown.

Between some such scheme as this and recourse to the conscription I see no alternative, and as I don't think that we have as yet been sufficiently humiliated to bear the conscription, we must, as it seems to me, if we desire a good article in the shape of a soldiery, pay for it, and pay also for keeping it.—Your obedient servant,

EMERITUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Emeritus" makes a most excellent suggestion when he recommends the introduction of a graduated scale of pay to the soldier.

As the matter now stands, the highly trained, experienced, and disciplined soldier, the man who has served his country and has proved the strength of his constitution by service in various climates, is no better paid by his employer than the raw untrained recruit enlisted but yesterday. In the army the old soldier feels that the manufactured article does not command a better price than the raw material. Can we wonder at a ten-years' man declining to re-engage in a profession where his technical knowledge, his disciplined character, his proved courage, and his tested constitution are absolutely ignored as elements of value when competing with an untutored "chaw bacon" just trapped in the country, or at his seeking a livelihood in some line of life where his value is better appreciated? In any profession a healthy man of 28 years can command a higher wage than a lad of 18. The truth is, that our system of pay is as crude, as clumsy, as antiquated, and as unfitted for the present age as many other parts of our military system, and requires a complete and liberal revision.

Your readers must not suppose, however, that an increase of pay to the soldier of necessity implies a corresponding increase in the annual charge for the army. On the contrary, I trust that the day is not distant when improvements in the army system will no longer be synonymous with increased expenditure. There are many directions in which retrenchments might be beneficially made, and which would more than balance the extra charge of an improved, a more rational, and a more liberal system of pay.—I have the honour to be yours obediently,

London, June 9. A TAXPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Taxpayer," writes like a man of sense. He is perfectly correct in his assumptions. Our military system, from the constitution of the Horse Guards and the War-office, down to the payment of the private soldier, is antiquated, clumsy, and needlessly expensive. On some future occasion I may assign my reasons for enunciating this sentence of somewhat sweeping condemnation. For the present let me confine myself to the subject immediately before us,—the soldier's pay.

It is a great mistake to assume that the private of infantry costs the country at this moment only 7s. 7d. a week. If you calculate the difference between the cost of his provisions to the Government and the amount which he is charged for them, and add to this the outlay upon his barracks, his hospital, his clothing, his fuel, his lights, his amusements, his education, &c., you will find that he absorbs at the very least 14s. or 15s. a week of public money, without being a richer man in his own estimation, or in the estimation of the class from which he is taken, than if the money expended upon him did not exceed his daily pay. You will find, also, that the parental care which is taken of his diet, of his time, of his intellectual culture, of the mode in which he is to perform all the functions of nature, keep him in a state of childhood from the hour in which he is sworn in till the day on which he receives his discharge. Thus it appears that you first deter healthy, active men from joining the ranks by offering them in the shape of remuneration about one-half of what an agricultural labourer receives in most English counties; and that when you have got them you first spoil them by too much caudling, and then take no pains to keep them with you after you have brought them to what you consider to be a state of efficiency.

I venture to say that all this is a mistake. With the single exception of his uniform—I mean his shako, tunic, trousers, and forage cap—the soldier, after he has once shouldered his firelock, should receive nothing gratuitously from the public. Don't give him even a pair of shoes for which he does not pay. You can easily calculate the cost of gas and coal necessary for every room in your barracks, and ought to divide it fairly among the men who occupy that room. But barracks should not be palaces, such as we see at Chelsea, costing the country at the rate of 180*l.* per man. It is quite right to make them comfortable, airy, and sufficient, but there is no good reason, as far as I can discover, for taking them very much out of the category of such lodgings as our labouring people are accustomed to. There is certainly no reason why they should create in soldiers tastes which enervate and demoralize. In like manner your hospitals should be airy, clean, and fit for invalids to inhabit; but for heaven's sake don't give us any more such gorgeous mansions as have sprung up within these few years at Nately and Woolwich-common. These are the items of expenditure which run up our annual estimates so terribly. If we can only persuade the powers that be to retrench in these directions, there will be ample margin for increasing the soldiers' pay, and the nation will gain by the change.

Begin by giving the recruit when he first joins 1s. 6d. a-day in hard cash. He has been accustomed to keep himself long before he came to you, and you must make him understand that he is to continue that good habit. Help him by all means to live economically, by contracting for the bread, meat, and other necessaries which he is to consume, but whatever the price may be which Government undertakes to pay to the contractor, the same should be charged against the soldier, neither more nor less. The recruit will probably not have much in his pocket at the week's end, when he has provided himself with three meals a day and the light and fuel consumed in his apartment, but he will probably be as rich as he is under existing circumstances, and while the public loses nothing, the profession of a soldier will stand fairer than it now does in the eyes of the labouring population.

The soldier may fairly be kept at this rate of pay during the first five years of his service, the pay might then rise to 2s., and after 10 years' service to 2s. 6d. He will then be, for his condition in life, a wealthy man; and, if during these years you have kept him less in leading-strings than you are now accustomed to do, he will have probably acquired habits of economy and self-respect to which, as the army is now constituted, he is too often a stranger. You have him after this as long as you please to keep him.

I have said nothing about bounty on enlistment, for I object to it altogether. Give, instead, a complete kit at starting, and, with the exceptions already enumerated, make the man pay ever afterwards for keeping it up.—Your most obedient servant,

EMERITUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Under the heading of "Recruiting for the Army" you inserted on Thursday a letter signed "Emeritus." I am convinced that sooner or later Government will have to adopt some such plan as he suggests—an increase of pay on re-engaging. In a recent article on this subject you asserted that a soldier of ten years' standing was worth half a dozen raw recruits. Such is the conviction of most military men. The army is at present very considerably below the establishment, although the Ten Year Act has not as yet come into full operation. The only steps to remedy the evil the authorities have taken as yet are lowering the standard an inch, and a silly circular from the Horse Guards on the management of the recruiting service. Under pressure, some years back, the deception practised on the recruit in the matter of bounty was put an end to by giving him a free kit. Why not now try an extension of the "honesty the best policy" plan remodel the whole system of paying the soldier? The recruit is now promised 1s. 1d. per diem; he does not understand that from this wretched sum 8d. a day for his messing is deducted, and, most probably, 2d. more, for clothing, washing, hair-cutting, &c. I would urge, deal fairly and above-board with your recruits. Let Government supply everything the soldier requires. He now gets part of his clothing, boots, &c. Why not give him all? In India he is supplied with rations by Government. Why not in this country and the colonies? Let there be no deductions from the soldier's pay unless sentenced to stoppages by a Court-martial. The impression now on the minds of the class from which recruits are taken is that the army is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Undeniably this is the truth, or very nearly so. It should be the desire of Government to remove this impression by publishing a warrant regulating the pay and allowances of soldiers, leaving good-conduct pay as at present. The following scale would be ample:—

For all regiments of infantry th[illegible] private soldier to be without ded[illegible] joining, 4d. per diem; after five yea[illegible] diem; after 10 years, 8d. per diem[illegible] years, 10d. per diem.

If the authorities will adopt some s[illegible] this and really keep faith with the men [illegible] will offer faster than required. It is [illegible] rally known, but it is nevertheless a fa[illegible] the present moment the average clearance of an infantry soldier serving at home does not exceed 2d. a day. Comment is superfluous.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

June 10. EXPECTANT.

(From the Times, June 16.)

WE find ourselves at the present moment engaged in a discussion which once more reproduces the arguments and suggestions of a controversy long gone by. The problem of Manning the Navy was accomplished some years ago; but the topic, it seems, has only been dropped to make room for the question of Manning the Army. Those who remember the former discussion will recognize in the correspondence which we have recently published all the old familiar statements and opinions. We are now told, precisely as we were told ten years since, that the Queen's pay is good pay, if it were but properly applied; that what the public provides for the maintenance of the service constitutes a liberal provision, if the soldier did but know it; that he actually receives in one way or another, far more than could be earned by an agricultural labourer, but that his receipts are so confused between "pay" and "allowances," and so curtailed by stoppages and deductions, that the liberality of the nation eludes his perception. A soldier, we are assured, actually costs the country between 14s. and 15s. a week, whereas he obtains in the shape of money only 2d. a day.

This is one of the old arguments, revived and repeated word for word; the moral, of course, being that we should reform this part of the system, and pay the soldier in a coin which he understands. He knows the difference between 1s. and 1s. 6d. a day, but he takes little account of cheap supplies and contingent privileges. Give him his dues in ready money instead of disguised advantages, and he will be able to compare his earnings with those of a ploughboy or an apprentice. A second argument is this—that a distinction should be established between ordinary and able-bodied soldiers. We borrow the terms from the Navy for application to the Army; but the meaning is, that in the profession of arms, as well as all other professions, a trained and experienced man is worth more than a young beginner. That this is actually the case no one can deny, and yet we act as if no such difference of values existed. A soldier who has served for ten years, who is well disciplined, thoroughly acquainted with his business, and inured to all the trials of a military life, is held to be worth no more than a raw recruit. We really make not the slightest distinction between the two candidates for employment. We offer them exactly the same terms. The soldier of ten years' standing is invited to re-enlist on conditions not a bit superior to those by which a young lad, with all his business to learn, is attracted from the plough. Lastly, after these and other arguments have been put before us, we are assured, exactly in the old style, that we need not be apprehensive of increased Estimates; that there is room for large retrenchments without injury to the service; that enough can be saved out of "establishments" to provide for any augmentation of pay, and that nothing is wanted but a more judicious distribution of existing means.

We can only say to all this, that as the difficulty was successfully surmounted on the first occasion, we hope we may be as fortunate now; but in the meantime we may point out one circumstance which gives a peculiarity to the case at present before us. The question of Manning the Army is complicated by a large increase in the demand. This was not the case with the Navy; on the contrary, the tendency was, and still is, rather towards reduction than increase in the number of men required. The crew of a first-rate ironclad is not above half as numerous as that of an old first-rate man-of-war, and the squadrons themselves will consist of fewer vessels. But in the Army we have 131 battalions of infantry to recruit instead of 101—a very large augmentation; and at the same time we have exchanged a system of continuous service for one of limited enlistment. Perhaps we should mention, too, as a special difficulty in the military problem, that one of our best recruiting-grounds has been impoverished by emigration. If the calculations made by Lord Clanricarde the other day were accurate, America is carrying off from Ireland every six weeks as many men as would suffice for the maintenance of our whole establishment throughout the year. Even the numbers returned by the Emigration Commissioners show a drain nearly equivalent to the annual wants of the Army.

However, we must take things as they are, and we certainly think that in the two leading suggestions elicited by the present controversy our escape from the difficulties impending lies. We think the soldier should be paid according

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to his professional value, as that value increases, and paid on a plain, intelligible system at all times. Let him see all that he gets. It was represented over and over again in the case of the Navy that the Queen's service could be always outbidden by other services at a mere trifling cost in net pay. A very few extra shillings, so long as they were due in hard cash at the month's end, would turn the scale against twice as much offered in the shape of allowances or contingencies. So let the soldier understand his pay and handle it. Of course he really gets all his due as it is, but the true amount may not be clear to a lad estimating the advantages of the service. Perhaps it may be desirable to make enlistment more of a deliberate engagement and less of a sudden bargain than formerly; to invite recruits more by prospective pay than by present bounty. We have repeatedly explained that the bargain offered by the State to the recruit is in reality a good one. It must be remembered that he is an unskilled labourer, taken to learn his trade at the public expense, and charged nothing for the instruction; indeed, we can hardly put this plainer than by an appeal to the very examples anticipated at this minute. We are told, and with apparent reason, that we cannot expect many of our soldiers to be content with their position at the expiration of their first term of enlistment. The ten years' man is a very different being from the raw lad picked up by the sergeant. Besides his mastery over his immediate profession, he has been educated in mind and body. He has been to school, and has been well taught. His ideas have been enlarged, and he has acquired habits of discipline, obedience, and fidelity. Such man is of value anywhere, and may look for more than his 13d. a day from an appreciative master. Granted; but then let us inquire who made this man what he is? At whose expense and by what agency was the vil[illegible]amp or the loutish farm servant turned [illegible]e trained, intelligent, and trustworthy [illegible] All this increase of personal value was [illegible] by the State, and the difference between [illegible] the man was and what he is simply the m[illegible]re of his actual gain over and above his daily pay.

We are convinced, however, that it is worth our while to buy this man at his proper value. We must buy the recruit first and the soldier afterwards—first get the men, and then keep them. If necessary, we must offer better terms, but though there is no doubt about the increased demand for labour, and the improved remuneration which it commands, we are assured, nevertheless, that the amount actualy provided for the soldier under various forms of pay and allowances is sufficient for the purposes of first recruiting, if judiciously applied. The trained soldier may fairly look at the expiration of a given period of service for better terms than he got at first. That is so plain that it needs no argument. No doubt the improvement has been accomplished in the service itself, but that does not affect the fact. A complete soldier is worth more to us in common market value than a recruit. He can get more—at least, so it is thought—in other callings, and it is reasonable, therefore, that he should look for more if he continues in his own. At all events, here are two plain principles inviting notice and trial. Give the young recruit in a tangible shape what you intend to give him; and when he has acquired skill in his calling give him something more. We think these suggestions are very likely to assist us materially in Manning the Army.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
19	Hunter	Barron	Rangoon.
	Muckie	Nacoda	Juddah, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
19	Alicia	Andrew	Calcutta.
	Sattara	Thomas	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Ellen Stuart*, R. D. Lyons, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Orisa*, C. A. Emerson, bound to Tootacoorin.
Ship *Sedbergh*, R. L. Roberts, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Krishna*, for Calcutta.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for Aden and Suez.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
London	Cotton Seeds	Nominal.
To Clyde To Hull		Nothing doing.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 19th July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—1 case Bombay works, Bomunjee Jeejeebhoy; 1 box bison horns, Wm. Nicol & Co; 2 cases skins, 1 case oilmanstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla; 7 cases books, John Connon.

Yarra—12 pieces E. teeth, 9-22 lbs. Premjee Damoder; 104 packages coffee, 130 cwt, Moorar Premjee.

Liverpool.

Alexander—25 bales wool, 75 cwt, Dawjee Hunsraz & Co.

Black Eagle—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

British Empire—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Ravagur Coovergur; 138 bales cotton, 483 cwt, Framjee Sands & Co.

Castilian—41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt, Jagunath Jaytroop.

City of Amoy—45 bales cotton 157½ cwt, A. Bell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Rennie Scovell & Co.

Floating Light—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Hurry Govind.

Great Australia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Morsy Jewraz; 65 bales wool, 227½ cwt, Goculdass Liladher; 43 bales wool, 129 cwt, Munjee Jaitha.

Gustafa—39 bales wool, 136½ cwt, Khimjee Ramjee; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt, Narranjee Dewjee.

Mistress of the Seas—179 bags linseed, 268½ cwt, Pussoo Dewjee.

Sea King—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Dossabhoy Ceerpall & Co; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt, Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer & Co.

Victoria Cross—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Havre.

City of London—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt, Dyall Khimjee.

Adelaide—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Luckumsy Rowjee; 500 bags coffee, 750 cwt, Volkart Brothers.

Marseilles.

Steamer *Behar*—1 box silk dress, Ralli Brothers.

Southampton.

Steamer *Behar*—1 case shawls, 16 pieces, Mohmud Hossun.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Dwakadass Vussunjee & Co.; 49 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 417 pieces E. teeth, 11 cwt 3 qr 11 lbs, Ladha Ebram; 26 bundles rhinoceros horns, 33½ cwt, Samjee Munjee; 46 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, David Sassoon & Co; 36 chests M. opium, 139 lbs each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co; 32 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, David Sassoon & Co.; 72 pieces rhinoceros horns, 1½ cwt 26 lbs, Nusserwanjee Framjee; 14 chests M. opium, 138 lbs each, Hajee Zanel Abedin; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Culleandass Joeta; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, Cumulsy Premjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	April 14
700	Birkby, Purdy.	May 3
891	Caranjah—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.	June 14
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
882	Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 6
480	Empress, Piers.	
	Eucas, Frere.	
1459	Haddington, Brown—P. & O. Co.	June 16
650	John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co.	April 5
	Jorawur (s), Collar.—W. Nicol & Co.	April 6
725	Kennington Edwards.	April 6
1312	Knight Errant, Quine.	June 4
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
1207	Lightning, Frank.	May 6
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	April 30
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	June 10
1174	Tiverton Smith.	June 3
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
833	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Gibbs.—Rennie Scovell & Co.	June 13
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	
1195	Banner, McCredie.	May 10
680	Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1059	Charger, Smith.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
668	Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.	May 6
1282	Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	June 4
1174	Dharwar, Loutit.	Apl. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co.	April 9
1224	Hartfell, Houston.	June 4
1328	Hahneman, Philips,	
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 4
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	May 11
263	Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 27
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
459	Magdalen, Miller.	May 4
1510	Melmerby, Marley.	
1745	Merchant Prince, Treen.	(put back)
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 26
1431	Pera, Nickels,	
698	Palmyra, Richard.	May 10
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Souza, Pinto & Co.	June 11
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	March 5
1154	Tythonus, Alexander.	
1225	Western Belle, Manson.	May 26
680	William Ritson, Brough—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	May 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1019	Almora, Groves.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
766	Bushire, Black.	Mar 9
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
1016	Tirrell Morgan.	
	FROM THE CLYDE	
813	City of Dublin, Taylor.	
999	City of Madras—Graham	
988	City of Shanghae, Smith.—W. Nicol & Co.	May 24
995	City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Apr. 26
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
1009	Compta, Murphy—Iron Ship Co.	June 2
1006	Dhollerah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co.	May 25
	FROM GREENOCK.	
517	Ta-Pany-Yo, Girdley.	May 28
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
677	Kensington, Tulloch.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.	
461	Cresswell, Archeser.	June 8
612	China, Peterson.	
895	Caroline, Turner.	
387	Empress of India, Harrison.	
490	Hunter, Tovin.	
725	Lady Valiant, Toltie.	
730	Leopold Cateaux, Meaise.	
775	Minerva, Beron.	
657	Mahomed Sahib, Freeman.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
782	St. Hilda, Logan.	
581	Waterlily, Bryhan.	
732	W. Stevenson, Rorden,	
900	Wurtemburg, Chase.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
309	Aristides.	
900	Allum Ghier, Henderson.	
	Azelia Brown.	
	Anne, Henderson.	May 11
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
1408	Birmingham, B. H. Cama & Co.	
1329	D. Benares, Benedict.	
1037	Chatsworth, Jucker.	
906	Coringa, Wilson.	May 28
1056	Day Dream.	
1079	Esmeralda, (s)	
1146	Elizabeth Kate.	
	Indian.	June 8
637	J. W. Brockman.	
851	John Rennie—B. and A. Hormusjee.	June 18
	Merle Blance.	
	Mayaram Dayaram.	June 3
	North West.	
1309	Northern Empire—B. and A. Hormusjee.	June 23
1075	Natolia.	June 26
714	Nadas, Stearns—Hobart & Co.	
890	Ophir.	June 20
994	Portland.	
	Prince of Wales.	June 14
698	Schah Jehan.	
976	Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.	June 13
363	Teazer.	
	Turkey	
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.	May 21
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
	Colonel Burney.	
339	Empress of China.	
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.	
	W. Stevenson.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Comer.	
1319	Cavour.	May 6
821	Castle Avon, Spence.	
973	Leamington, Bell.	May 6
	FROM AKYAB.	
395	Empress of India.	
695	Huntress.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 11, *Fusi Yama*, Dundas, from Japan 4th June; touched at Hong-Kong 18th June, and Singapore 1st July: *Adriani*, Hatfield, from Melbourne 22nd May; touched at Point de Galle 1st July; *Southern Cross*, Milman, from Bombay 27th June; *Good Success*, McNoah, from Madras 4th July; *Lady Raglan*, Bowden, from London 3rd Oct., touched at Portsmouth 23rd Oct., Otago, New Zealand 3rd April, and Akyab 8th July; *Decide*, Lemome, from Bordeaux 7th March; *Charlotte*, Master, from Mutlah 5th July; *Persia*, *Jules de Rontaunay*, *Bengodlyan*, *Fleur de Lis*, and *Marian*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ to 2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ to 2s. 1 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120		170 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	57 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	80 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	59 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	6 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	7 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	12 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	50 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	......	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 65,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,600	......	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm.
exandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	......	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	......	Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [pr. wholeshare
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Rs. 10 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,900	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	......	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	114½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 219
Carolus	" 299
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

PRICES CURRENT 18th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 570 to 580
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 590 to 600
New Oomravuttee	" 542 to 545
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 540 to 545
New Veeraval	" 490 to 500
New Khandeish	" 500 to 505
New Poratchee	" 485 to 490
New Accote	" 575 to 580
New Mangalore	" 490 to 500
New Hinghungat	" 600 to 610
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-12 to 6-14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 34.
	" 33 to 34.
Niger	" 27 to 28, Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
Three " "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two " "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One " "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.	
do.	9	do. do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do. do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	2s.		
3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On demand	1s. 11½d.	do.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"	
" On demand	1s. 11½d.	"	
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
" 2 do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" On Demand	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	do.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

[illegible] 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per [illegible]its at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent.

[illegible] may generally be availed of for the Bank's [illegible] without notice.

[illegible] of withdrawal can be given at the time of de[illegible] money, or at any time thereafter.

[illegible]st is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

[illegible] interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays............10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	2-51	"
Sight	2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LASHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee	
" 4 do.	2s. 0d.	"	
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"	
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"	
" On demand do.	1s. 11½d.	"	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. *Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	p. rupee.	
" 4 "	2s. 0d.	"	
" 3 "	1s. 11¾d.	"	
" 2 "	1s. 11½d.	"	
" 1 "	1s. 11½d.	"	
" on Demand	1s. 11½d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s. 11½d.	"	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Board of Directors.
RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
A. F. WALLACE, Esq. | COWASJEE JEHANGEER, Esq.
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. | E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

THE Association advances money on the Deposit of Title Deeds of approved freehold or leasehold property in India, with or without regular mortgage.

Negociates Loans on Mortgage for long or short periods.

Makes advances on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Incorporated with unlimited liability under Act No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq.—*Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s. 0½d.	"
Do. " Demand	1s. 11½d.	
Do. Scotland "		
Do. Ireland "		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand..................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બમ્બે જોઈનટ ઇસટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacs of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacs.

Board of Directors.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE WAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, Chairman.
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
" 9 " 6
" 3 " 5
From 15 days to 2 " 4

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or [illegible]

Arrangements [illegible] don, the [illegible]

Further information may be obtained on application to the Corporation's Offices, No. [illegible] Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.

Bombay, 4th July 1864. [illegible], Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., [illegible]

SALE OF LEAD PIPING.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve—

cwt.	qr.	lbs.	
150	2	11	Lead Piping ½ inch.
101	0	0	Ditto ¾ "
58	1	0	Ditto 1 "
307	3	11	

SALE OF OLD IRON, BRASS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Hydraulic Press Company's Screws, Fort, a quantity of old Iron, Brass, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND ON THE SEA SIDE AT CUMBALLA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, two Lots of valuable building ground on the Sea Side, situate at Cumballa, each lot containing 8,000 square yards or thereabouts, between the properties of the late Mr. Sorabjee Watcha Gandy and Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner.

The owner has received several private offers but he thinks it advisable to sell the ground by public competition, and believes that the cost of making the ground to the level of the road will not be more than 8 annas for a square yard, he now builds a bungalow between these two lots.

P. S.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. strongly recommend to the European and Native gentlemen to purchase the above two lots of very valuable building ground and not to lose this rare opportunity. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 Case Pocket Memorandum Books, Purses, &c.
1 Case Brown Windsor Soap.
Few cases of White Bar Soaps.
200 Carriage Bit's of size.
40 Pieces of Imitation Morocco Leather.
175 Boxes of Tin Plates, damaged.
1 Case of Children's Toys.
1 Case of Walking Sticks.
1 Case of Woollen Socks.
1 Case of Silk Handkerchiefs.
A few dozens of coloured Cotton Handkerchiefs.

AN AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF HANDSOME NEW PLATED CHANDELIERS, ARGAND AND WALL LAMPS, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S MILL, TARDEO.

On MONDAY the 25th, and TUESDAY the 26th instant (and if necessary following days), Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at the Hall of Manockjee Petit's Mill, Tardeo, an Invoice of Handsome Plated 8 and 6 lights new Chandeliers with Crystal cut Glass Drops and Plain Tulip Shades, Plated Hanging 8, 6, 5, and 4 lights Argand Chandeliers with Moons, Bottoms and Drops, Pairs of Single Argand Lamps, Wall Argand Lamps, Plated 1, 2, and 3 light Lanterns with Drops, Bronze Table Argand and Solar Wall Lamps, several Gross Cotton Wicks &c., handsome cut Hollow-Stem Glassware for 12 persons, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, an Elegant Plated Epergne with Rich Glass Dish; Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salvers, Tea and Butter Pots, Single, Treble and Chamber Candlesticks, Pairs of Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a Box of best Fruit Knives with Mother O'Pearl Handles, for 18 persons, Sets of Mappin's Cutlery, a Set of "Thread Pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12; and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation, Sofa, and Cleopatra Couches, Richly Carved Dining, Pier, and Round Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side Boards, Screens Drawing-rooms, Priedieu, Easy and American Chairs, Sofa, Card and Writing Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Engravings in Maple and in Gilt Frames, large and small Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Rich Figures under Glass Domes, Vases, Chinese Jars, and Table Ornaments, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets and Table Covers, several handsome 8 day Clocks by Rimell of London, showing the days of Week, and Months, strikes half our. hone; Mechanical Music Bird under Glass Dome, Wardrobes, Presses, Richly Carved Blackwood and English Bedsteads, Bagatelle Tables, several Round Slabs, Dumb Waiters, Sets of Plated Mounted Double Harness, Child's Perambulators and many Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view five days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated mounted Carriage Harness, Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, No. XLV., FOR JULY.—Contents:—The Turins.—Satire.—Glimpses of Home, No. 5.—Strange Fates.—A Box at the Acropolis.—The 93rd Highlanders.—A "Khyberee Field-Day" with Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B.—Snarls by a Snarler: On Soldiers' Wives.—Colonies and Colonization concluded.—Sister Annis, Chaps. V., VI., and VII.—My Friend's Secret, Chaps. I. to IV.—Bombay in 1864. The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meeting in June.—Fair-weather Friendship.—Home Politics for May.—Indian Retrospect for June.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for June.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 16. Price of a single number, 1¼.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*

Chessmen, English pattern, per set. Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.

Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.

Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.

In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.

B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case. Rs. 9.

Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.

Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares, Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.

Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.

German Tactics, an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.

The game of Squails, a new round game played on an even table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.

Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.

Rotory Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.

The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.

The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.

The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played indoors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.

Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.

Dominoes Double Nines. Rs. 9.

The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.

Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Paok Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.

Also Croquet, Singlesticks, Foils, Boxing Gloves, Cricket Gear, and other out-door games.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.—JUST PUBLISHED.—MILITARY STAFF PAY TABLES, applicable to the three Presidencies. Showing the amounts for broken periods in any month of the Pay of Staff Corps Officers, and the new rates of Consolidated and Staff Salaries of Military Staff Appointments, as laid down in Bengal G. G. O. No. 156 A, 161 A, and 812 of 1863. To which are appended a Ready Reckoner and Tables of Exchange. By W. SWANSEGER, Head Assistant Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.—Price Rs. 5¼, including postage to any part of India.

VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST, BY JINGO! WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOVE!! "Latet anguis in herba." Price Rs. 2¼, including postage to any part of India.

☞ Copies may be had of Le Page & Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. Higginbotham, Book-seller, Madras; and the Manager *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.

FIVE LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE, delivered before the Temperance Society H. M. 95th Foot, and Aden, by Lieut. E. CHAPPLE, of that regiment. Price per single copy, 12 annas. For a dozen or more, Rs. 6 per dozen. Postages included.

☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Poetical Works can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s:—

	Rs.	
Horace's Odes	16	0
Southey's Poetical Works in 1 vol.	10	8
Cowper's Life and Works.	9	8
Crabbe's Life and Works.	6	0
Heman's Poems	9	0
Campbell's British Poets	9	8
Byron's Poetical Works	8	0
Milton's do. do.	10	0
Poet's Wit and Humour	16	0
Queens of Song, 2 vols.	24	0
Pollock's Dante or the Divine Comedy	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	4
Wordsworth's do.	4	8
Bloomfield's do. do.	3	12
Bulwer Lytton's do.	5	12
Heber's do. do.	3	12
Bowdler's Family Shakespeare, 2 vols.	18	12
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Page's Songs of Love	2	12
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Bowle's Birthday Poems	3	4
Omnipresence of the Deity	3	0
Herrick's Poetical Works	3	4
Burn's Songs	2	4
Moore's Songs and Ballads	2	0
Ingoldsby Legends	16	0
Bow Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Hood's Poems	5	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELTIES.

	Rs.	A.
THE Patent Folding Pocket Inkstand, of German Silver, is equally secure from accident whether in or out of use	6	0
The India and Overland Pocket Letter Weigher, has no springs but acting by a dead weight, is not liable to derangement	4	8
The Carte de Visite Viewer: an ingenious little instrument constructed on the Nemonoscopic principle, and upon being opened immediately throws itself into position: it forms a convenient receptacle for about 2 dozen Carte de Visite, and when closed has the appearance of a neat Album	3	8
Pincher's Patent Stamping Press: a simple and convenient apparatus for marking linens, paper books, or any other article	10	8
NEW PICTURES FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.		
Shakespear'sbust in the Church Stratford on Avon	1	0
Shakespear's House (Exterior) from Henly Street	1	0
Ann Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery. (Birth-place of Shakespeare's wife	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity (Interior) Stratford on Avon	1	0
Interior of Shakespeare's House	1	0
Shakespeare's School and Guildchapel	1	0
Room in which the immortal Shakespeare was born	1	0
Shakespeare's House garden view	1	0
Stratford on Avon Church from the river	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity from the Church-yard	7	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers.—Many aggravated sores stand ready to pounce upon the aged when an accident weakens any part. This Ointment is most potent in curing all cases of ulceration, abscess and "bad legs," after every other means had failed, and the sufferings experienced from them were utterly unendurable. Soon after the application of the Ointment, coolness and comfort are obtained in the affected part, the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, as, with departing pains, a visible growth of granulation comes forth. It is well worth while adopting this treatment to regulate the secretions of the body by moderate doses of Holloway's Pills, which act in unison with his Ointment and facilitate recovery.

FOR SALE.

FOUNTAINS.—Ornamental Pillars and Lamps for Gas or Oil. A number of the above of the newest patterns just landed.

Two of Henderson's Patent Derrick Cranes, to lift 1½ Ton.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.

Bar and Plate Iron.

A new priced Catalogue will be ready in a few days and forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE.—RACING RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB; with the RULES OF THE CLUB.

Price in Bombaay, one Rupee Cash.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by Eighteen Annas Stamps, or they will not be attended to. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
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